



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 17th December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 15th December 1921.

No. F.-124.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 52-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty which has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule to the Government of India, Reforms Office, Notification No. 2-G., dated the 3rd January 1921, namely:—

In item 2 of the second column of the said Schedule, for the word "in" where it occurs for the second time, the words "declared by the Governor General or the Governor, as the case may be, to be for the purpose of the internal administration of" shall be substituted.

H. D. CRAIK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1921.

No. F.-272.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council

is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indians Arms Rules, 1920, viz.—

In Schedule VII to the said rules—

In Form VIII, in Columns 4 and 5 for the words "description of arms" the following words shall be substituted, viz., "description and number of arms."

In Columns 6 and 7 for the words "description of ammunition or military stores" the following words shall be substituted, viz., "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

In Form IX in Columns 4 and 5 for the present headings the following headings shall be substituted, viz.—

In Column 4 "description and number of arms."

In Column 5 "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

In Form X in Columns 4 and 5 for the words "description of arms" the following words shall be substituted, viz., "description and number of arms."

In Columns 6 and 7 for the words "description of ammunition or military stores" the following words shall be substituted, viz., "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

In Form XI in Columns 4 and 5 for the present headings the following headings shall be substituted, viz.—

In Column 4, "description and number of arms."

In Column 5, "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 19th December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1921.

No. P-2.—The following provisional regulations for the examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India during 1922 are published for general information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations for Competitive Examinations to be held in India.

The Secretary of State for India in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by section 97, sub-section 1 of the Government of India Act hereby makes with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, the following provisional rules for the examination of candidates for appointment to the Indian Civil Service by means of Competitive Examinations held in India.

Rules.

1. A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service shall be held annually in India in the months of February and March or at such other time as the Governor General in Council may direct.

2. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination shall be 200.

3. Of the candidates to be admitted the number to be drawn from each of the areas specified in the first column of the annexed table shall not exceed that specified in the corresponding entry of the second column thereof. Such number is hereinafter referred to as "the provincial quota."

Assam	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	22
The Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	25
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	15
The Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	12
The Madras Presidency and Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	33
The Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	25
The United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	30

4. The local Government of every Governor's Province and of the Province of Burma shall appoint a committee to be called the Quota Committee the majority of the members of which shall be non-officials. Each Quota Committee shall select the provincial quota for the area comprising the province by the local Government of which the committee is appointed from among such of the persons applying for admission to the examination from that area as possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed. The selection or rejection of an applicant by the Quota Committee shall be final. Provided nevertheless that the local Government may remove from the quota a candidate who is reported by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for appointment in the Indian Civil Service.

5. The local Governments of Madras and of the United Provinces shall be responsible for the due representation of Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara respectively on the Quota Committees appointed by them, and the local Government of the Punjab shall in like manner be responsible for the due representation of the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

6. A person desiring to be admitted to the examination shall apply, before such date as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, to the Quota Committee for the area in which his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period;

provided that application shall not be made to more than one such Quota Committee;

provided further that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Quota Committee for the area comprising the province in which they wish to serve, and that for the purposes of rule 3 such persons shall, if selected by the Quota Committee, constitute a part of the provincial quota for such area.

7. Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

8. *Nationality.*—A candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act.

If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and, if alive, must be, or, if dead, must have continued to be until his death, a British subject or a subject of such State.

9. *Age*.—A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the 1st day of August in the year in which the examination is held, or be in a position to claim such a concession under the provisions of the appendix to these regulations as will render him eligible.

10. *Health*.—A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him or likely to unfit him for the Indian Civil Service.

11. *Character*.—A candidate must be of good moral character.

12. *Degree*.—A candidate must hold the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. of a University incorporated by law in British India or of the Mysore University, or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

13. *Admission to examination*.—No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of selection by a Quota Committee.

14. *Canvassing*.—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school, or at the university or otherwise, will be disregarded.

15. *Fees*.—A candidate will pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application form and a candidate chosen for admission to the examination will pay a further fee of Rs. 100.

16. The examination will include the following subjects, which will carry the number of marks shown against each.

Section A.—To be taken by all candidates—

1. Essay	...	...	...	150
2. English	...	...	...	150
3. Present Day	...	...	...	100
4. Science	...	...	...	100
5. Vernacular	...	...	...	150
6. Viva Voce	...	...	...	200

Section B.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 800 marks.

Languages with History and Literature.

7. Arabic language	...	...	...	200
8. Arabic history and literature	...	...	...	200
9. Persian language	...	...	...	200
10. Persian history and literature	...	...	...	200
11. Sanskrit language	...	...	...	200
12. Sanskrit literature and civilization	...	...	...	200
13. Pali language	...	...	...	200
14. Pali literature and civilization	...	...	...	200
15. English literature, Period 1	...	...	...	100
16. English literature, Period 2	...	...	...	100
17. English literature, Period 3	...	...	...	100
18. English literature, Period 4	...	...	...	100

In subjects 7—14 the literature, etc., associated with a language can only be taken by candidate who also offer the language itself.

History, Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.

19. Indian History, Period 1	...	...	...	100
20. Indian History, Period 2	...	...	...	100
21. Indian History, Period 3	...	...	...	100
22. European History	...	...	...	200
23. British History	...	...	...	200
24. General Economics	...	...	...	200
25. Public Economics	...	...	...	200
26. Politics	...	...	...	200
27. Law	...	...	...	200
28. Moral Philosophy	...	...	...	100
29. Metaphysical Philosophy	...	...	...	100
30. Logic	...	...	...	100
31. Indian Philosophy	...	...	...	100

Mathematics and Science.

32.	Lower Mathematics	...	...	...	200
33.	Higher Mathematics	...	...	...	200
34.	Astronomy	...	...	...	100
35.	Statistics	...	...	...	100
36.	Lower Chemistry	...	...	...	200
37.	Higher Chemistry	...	...	...	200
38.	Lower Physics	...	...	...	200
39.	Higher Physics	...	...	...	200
40.	Lower Botany	...	...	...	200
41.	Higher Botany	...	...	...	200
42.	Lower Geology	...	...	...	200
43.	Higher Geology	...	...	...	200
44.	Lower Physiology	...	...	...	200
45.	Higher Physiology	...	...	...	200
46.	Lower Zoology	...	...	...	200
47.	Higher Zoology	...	...	...	200
48.	Geography	...	...	...	200
49.	Psychology	...	...	...	100
50.	Experimental Psychology	...	...	...	100

17. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

18. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on that account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

19. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency, as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and, in that order, so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that the Governor General of India in Council is satisfied that they are qualified in other respects.

Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

20. Selected candidates will be on probation for two years in the United Kingdom.

In pursuance of section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict., ch. 66) the Secretary of State for India in Council certifies that on account of urgency the foregoing rules are made as provisional rules to come into operation forthwith.

INDIA OFFICE,

LONDON, S. W. 1.

December 1921.

APPENDIX.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1914, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or the Royal Air Force, or has rendered since that date actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the above Regulations, deduct from his actual age at the time of the competitive examination to be held in 1922 :—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, Artisans and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph 2 will be at the discretion of the Governor General in Council whose decision in each case will be final.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in paragraph 1 or 2 must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the decision of the Governor General in Council will be final.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th December 1921.

No. 2076-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Captain F. Th. E. Fevrell as Acting Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

No. F. 34-Ests.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 21st December 1921.

ALLOTMENT OF CANDIDATES APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE IN 1921-22.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service, by nomination under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary

Provisions) Act, 1915, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown against their names:—

Mr. S. K. Ghosh	}	Bengal.
Mr. T. I. M. N. Chaudhri		
Mr. K. K. Chattarji		
Mr. K. Prasad	}	United Provinces.
Mr. C. A. Husain		
Mr. H. Chandra		
Kunwar P. B. Shah		
Mr. I. M. Kidwai		
Mr. P. Singh	}	Punjab.
Mr. H. Das		
Mr. H. Asghar		
Mr. H. S. Malik		
Maung Tin Tut—Burma.	}	Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. Rasid-uz-Zaman		
Mr. S. N. Mazumdar		
Mr. N. Senapatti.		
Mr. K. B. L. Seth	}	Central Provinces.
Mr. M. I. Rahim		
Mr. Inam-ul-Majid—Assam.		

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that on arrival at Bombay the gentlemen allotted to provinces other than Burma shall ascertain from the resident Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destinations await them. In the absence of any such orders the gentlemen allotted to Bengal should proceed to Calcutta and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, while those allotted to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces should proceed to Allahabad, Lahore, Patna (Patna Junction Railway Station), and Nagpur, respectively, and report themselves to the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces, respectively. Similarly, Mr. Inam-ul-Majid should proceed to Calcutta and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

3. On arrival at Rangoon Maung Tin Tut should report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen mentioned therein.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 2nd January 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1922.

No. 1-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the

KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Companions.

Sidney Robert Hignell, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order
of the Star of India.*

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1922.

No. 1-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders

Sir Norcot Warren, Kt., Imperial Bank of India.

To be Companions.

Malcolm Caird McAlpin, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Raja Maniloll Singh Roy, of Chakdighi, Landholder, Chairman, District Board. Burdwan, Bengal.

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1922.

No. 17-I. C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, President, Council of State.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas William Richardson, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Bengal.

Robert Middleton Watson-Smyth, Esquire, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Bengal.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Delhi, the 2nd January 1922.*

No. 18-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

The Reverend Peter Noble, Minister, Baptist Mission, Bengal.

Mrs. Georgiana Mary Bear, Chief Commissioner, Girl Guides, Calcutta, Bengal.

No. 19-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Lady Assistant to Court of Wards in Bengal.

No. 20-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

Hugh Blackmore, Esquire, Agent of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company at Goalundo, Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banerjee, Merchant and Chairman, District Board, Birbhum, Bengal.

No. 27-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

Manindra Chandra Singh, of Paikpara, 24-Parganas, Bengal Presidency.

No. 28-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Pandit Annada Charan Tarkachuramani, Noakhali, Bengal.

No. 31-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din, Assistant Secretary to Government, Department of Agriculture and Industries, Bengal.

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Hidayat Husain, Professor of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, Bengal.

Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, Bengal.

Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmad, Chairman, District Board, Rajshahi, Bengal.

No. 32-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Jadab Chandra Battacharji, Subordinate Judge (retired), Bengal.

Babu Ashutosh Gupta, District and Sessions Judge (retired), Bengal.
 Babu Nalini Nath Banarji, Government Pleader, Chandpur, Tippera District, Bengal.
 Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, M.L.C., Bengal.
 Rai Sahib Nilmani Ghatak, M.L.C., Bengal.
 Babu Satish Chandra Mitra, District Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta, Bengal.
 Rai Sahib Tarak Chandra Datta, Registrar, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
 Rai Sahib Dinesh Chandra Sen, of Calcutta, Bengal.

No. 35-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Shamsuddahar, Sub-Inspector, Special Branch, Calcutta Police, Calcutta, Bengal.
 Maulvi Abdul Rahaman Dovash, Merchant, Chittagong, Bengal.
 Munshi Muhammad Manik Mollah, Serang, " Buzzard," steamer of the India General Navigation and Railway and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at Narayanganj, Bengal.
 Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal.

No. 36-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Panchu Gopal Sen, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Bengal.
 Babu Tarak Chandra Datta, Deputy Superintendent, Dacca Medical School, Dacca, Bengal.
 Baba Jogendra Nath Banarji, Zemindar and President, Toke Union Board, Dacca, Bengal.
 Babu Nilmani Bhattacharji, Zemindar, Berhampur, Bengal.
 Babu Tulshi Das Kumar, Merchant and Zemindar, Sultanpur, Kaina, Bengal.
 Babu Jnanendra Nath Sur, Superintendent, Private Secretary to Governor's Office, Bengal.
 Mr. Adhar Chandra Mukherji, Senior Assistant Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 2nd January 1922, is republished for general information :—

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 2nd January 1922.

No. F-46.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal, and in two cases a bar to the medal previously awarded, on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments :—

BENGAL.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
20. John Alphonse Marie Joachim Goldie. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal.	This officer joined the Indian Police in 1908, and was employed on district work until September 1916, when he was specially selected to hold charge of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police, an appointment involving heavy and dangerous duties. This Department, while under Mr. Goldie's control, was responsible for the cessation of political crimes not only in Calcutta but, in co-operation with the Intelligence Branch, throughout Bengal. Throughout his service in this department, Mr. Goldie has shown great devotion to duty and has performed valuable political and secret work, often at considerable personal risk. On one occasion he succeeded after a struggle in capturing an absconder armed with a loaded revolver.
21. Jagadish Dube, Constable, Hooghly district.	These constables, in February 1921, displayed conspicuous gallantry in the arrest of the leader of a gang of burglars whom they had surprised after midnight in a shop at Bansberia. The gang, numbering about ten in all, turned on the constables, wounding Jagadish Dube with a knife. The latter, with the aid of his fellow-constable Baliram Singh, clung tenaciously to one prisoner, whose arrest was effected, and who proved to be a notorious Punjabi offender with six previous convictions.
22. Baliram Singh, Constable, Hooghly district.	This officer joined the Bengal Police as a Sub-Inspector in the year 1894. His work has always been of an exceptionally high standard. In several enquiries of a secret nature he has displayed both tact and courage and has throughout his service proved himself a most trustworthy and zealous officer.
23. Babu Umesh Chandra Chanda, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dacca.	This officer joined the Indian Police in 1903, and was posted to the Bombay Presidency. In 1908, his services were transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam, where, under circumstances calling for the exercise of the highest qualities, he proved himself a most efficient officer. From April 1912, he held charge of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police, where for four years he showed a whole-hearted devotion to duty, and exceptional ability. Subsequently, while on district duty, his rare tact and insight elicited special comment. He has performed valuable political and secret services at considerable personal risk.
24. Francis John Lowman, Superintendent of Police.	

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

NOTIFICATION.

No. 108F.—*The 6th January 1922.*—The following resolution recorded by the Government of India in the Finance Department is published for general information.

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1260-C.S.R., dated Delhi, the 21st December 1921.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department. The extent to which leave taken under the Fundamental Rules shall count for pension under the rules now in force for the calculation of pensions shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:—

1. Any period of leave on average pay not exceeding four months, the first four months of any period of leave on average pay in excess of four months, or any longer period to which Government servants may be entitled under the operation of the Note under Rule 81 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, shall count as privilege leave whether in the calculation of pensions, proportionate pensions or additional pensions.
2. Any other period of leave during which leave salary is drawn shall count as leave with allowances.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 5th January 1922.

No. F.-532.—The extraordinary leave, without allowances, for four months granted in the Home Department Notification No. 1444, dated the 18th August 1920, to Mr. S. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which was extended up to the 30th November 1921 in the Home Department Notification No. 455, dated the 5th March 1921, has been extended up to the 28th February 1922 inclusive.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th January 1922.

No. 19-Int.—In pursuance of clause 12 of the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 262-R., dated the 8th February 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to direct that the following words shall be added at the end of Regulation II (5) of the First Regulations:—

"The Committee will have discretion in the discharge of these functions to appoint Sub-Committees of State Officials (subject to the consent of the States concerned) and others to examine and report to the Committee on technical or other intricate questions."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 24th December 1921.

No. 7366.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in this Department notification No. 9113, dated the 1st January 1921:—

Add the following after proviso (iv):—

“(v) the export of rice and rice flour from Burma.”

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. AUDIT, ETC.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1922.

No. 1.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45A, read with section 129A., of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased

to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 16 of the Devolution Rules, namely :—

To the said rule after the words " standing in the account " the following shall be added, namely :—

" Such orders may, to such extent and for such purposes as may be stipulated, delegate power to prescribe procedure for the said purposes to the Auditor General, the Controller of the Currency and to Local Governments "

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

No. 1276-C.S.R.

Delhi, the 27th December 1921.

RESOLUTION.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that additional pensions shall be granted to military officers who have held certain high civil posts and have fulfilled the conditions stated in the following paragraphs.

2. The additional pensions will be of two classes; a higher pension of £200 a year and a lower pension of £100 a year. Their grant will be subject to the condition that the total pension of an officer receiving the higher class additional pension shall not exceed £1,000 a year and that of an officer receiving the lower class shall not exceed £900 a year.

3. (a) The pensions will be earned by approved service of the following kinds in a qualifying post :—

- (i) Three years' substantive service; or
- (ii) Three years' continuous officiating service; or
- (iii) Three years' continuous officiating and substantive service.

(b) All privilege leave, and all leave which, under the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1260-C.S.R., dated the 21st December 1921, counts as privilege leave, will, if taken during such service, count as service.

4. The posts qualifying for the higher pension will be all civil posts which now carry a pay of not less than Rs. 4,000 a month. The posts qualifying for the lower pension will be all civil posts which now carry a pay of not less than Rs. 3,000 a month.

5. The period of three years' service prescribed in paragraph 3 above is an absolute minimum, and no portion of either class of additional pension will be admissible to an officer who has held a qualifying post for a shorter period. A period of three years, spent partly in a post or posts qualifying for the higher, and partly in a post or posts qualifying for the lower class additional pension, will, however, entitle an officer to a lower class pension.

6. An officer serving in a post on a progressive or time-scale pay rising to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 or of Rs. 4,000 will be entitled to count as qualifying for a lower or higher pension, as the case may be, that portion only of his service during which he has drawn the maximum pay of the post.

7. These rules will apply with effect from the 1st April 1919 to all officers who retired from civil employ after the 4th August 1914. They will apply to an officer who retired from civil employ before that date if he was recalled during the great war for further civil employment in a qualifying post in India and completed in all three years' service in such a post.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

TELEGRAPHS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 14-P.W.--In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, namely:—

In rules 124 and 324 of the said rules, the words "Table Island" shall be omitted.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

No. M.-682—22.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to Rule 1 of the Rules for the submission of applications by candidates resident in India for appointments in the Geological Survey of India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Industries, No. M.-682—15, dated the 6th October 1921, the Government of India have appointed the following gentlemen to be members of

the Selection Committee for 1922 in addition to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, and the Director, Geological Survey of India, who will be *ex-officio* members :—

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A.
Dr. A. Jowett, Geologist to Messrs. Bird and Company, Calcutta.
Mr. G. H. Tipper, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

No. F.-105.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has decided to appoint Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate General of Bengal, to be a member of the committee to consider the existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians, the constitution of which was announced in the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department of the 27th December 1921.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, the Calcutta High Court and the Legislative Department for information.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of the Committee for information.

H. TONKINSON,
for Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1921.

No. F.-350.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following addition shall be made in the schedule of officers entitled to wear civil uniform published with the Home Department notification, No. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911, as subsequently amended.

In serial number 9 of Rule III the following entry shall be added, namely:—"and Deputy Secretaries to local Governments and Administrations in the Political Department."

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, Department of Education and Health, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th January 1922, is republished for general information:—

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

No. 20.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Foster, M.D., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 18th March 1921.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

No. 16.

PEACE TREATY.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to the notice published in the Board of Trade Journal of 21st October, 1920 (page 479), stating that His Majesty's Government had informed the German Government that they did not intend to exercise their rights under paragraph 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of the Treaty of Versailles to seize certain property in the United Kingdom of German nationals in the case of voluntary default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under Part VIII of the Treaty, notice is hereby given that this undertaking is extended to cover the property of German nationals in India.

This undertaking does not in any way affect the position of property rights and interests which are subject to the charge imposed by paragraph 1 (XVI) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, or which have been dealt with under the India Trading with the Enemy Legislation.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st January 1922, is republished for general information—

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

No. F.-34.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Guming, I.C.S., at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 10th November 1921, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., resigned.

H. D. CRAIK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st December 1921, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st December 1921.

No. 144.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

TRADE FACILITIES ACT, 1921.

(11 AND 12 GEO. 5, CH. 65.)

AN ACT TO AUTHORISE THE TREASURY TO GUARANTEE THE PAYMENT OF LOANS TO BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE CARRYING OUT OF CAPITAL UNDERTAKINGS, OR IN THE PURCHASE OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF ANY SUCH UNDERTAKINGS, AND TO AMEND THE OVERSEAS TRADE (CREDITS AND INSURANCE) ACT, 1920, AND THE OVERSEAS TRADE (CREDITS AND INSURANCE) AMENDMENT ACT, 1921.

[10TH NOVEMBER 1921.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in

this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) If the Treasury, after consultation with an advisory committee nominated by the Treasury for the purposes of this section, are satisfied that the proceeds of any loan proposed to be raised, whether within or without the United Kingdom, by any Government, any public authority, or any corporation or other body of persons, are to be applied towards or in connection with the carrying out of any capital undertaking, or, in or in connection with, the purchase of articles other than munitions of war, manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom required for the purposes of any such undertaking, and that the application of the Loan in the manner proposed is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom, the Treasury may, subject to the provisions of this section, guarantee in such manner and form and on such terms and conditions as they think proper the payment of the interest and principal of the loan or of either interest or principal:

Provided that the aggregate capital amount of the loans the principal or interest of which is guaranteed under this section shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five million pounds.

(2) No guarantee shall be given by the Treasury under this section after the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Act.

(3) Such sums as may from time to time be required by the Treasury for fulfilling any guarantees given under this section shall be charged on and issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof.

(4) All sums paid from time to time in or towards the repayment of any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund under this section shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(5) The Treasury shall, as soon as may be after the expiration of each quarter of the year during which guarantees may be given under this section, lay before both Houses of Parliament a statement of the guarantees given under this section during that quarter, together with particulars of the purposes to which the loans guaranteed were to be applied, and shall, so long as any such guarantees are in force, lay before both Houses of Parliament in every year within one month after the thirty-first day of March an account up to that date of the total sums, if any, which have been either issued out of the Consolidated Fund under this section or paid in or towards repayment of any money so issued.

(6) In this section the expression "capital undertaking" means an undertaking involving capital expenditure.

2.—(1) The provisions of the Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act, 1920 (in this section referred to as "the principal Act") as amended by the Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Amendment Act, 1921 (in this section referred to as "the amending Act"), shall be extended so as to authorise the granting of credits and the giving of guarantees in respect of export transactions other than the sale of munitions of war between the United Kingdom and any other country whatsoever.

(2) In subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act (which makes provision with respect to the period within which credits granted under that Act are to be liquidated), for the words "some date not later than six years from the said eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen," there shall be substituted the words "some date not later than eight years from the said eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen," and in proviso (a) to subsection (1) of section one of the amending Act (which limits the period within which guarantees are to remain in force) for the words "eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-five," there shall be substituted the words "eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven," and notwithstanding anything in the principal Act as amended by the amending Act the power of the Board of Trade to renew a guarantee may be exercised at any time so long as no guarantee is in force after the eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

(3) This section shall be construed as one with the principal Act and the amending Act, and those Acts and this section may be cited together as the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920 and 1921.

Short title and repeal

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Facilities Act, 1921.

(2) The enactments set out in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Section 2.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 29	The Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act, 1920.	In section one the words "being one of the countries specified in the schedule to this Act" and the words "specified in the Schedule to this Act"; in section one, subsection (b) (ii), the words "to an alien, or to a firm in which the majority of the partners are aliens, or to a company where British subjects do not form a majority of the directors, or where a majority of the voting power is not in the hands of British subjects"; section three; Schedule.
11 & 12 Geo. 5, c. 26	The Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Amendment Act, 1921.	Section two.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1163F.—The 25th January 1922.—The following resolution recorded by the Government of India in the Finance Department is republished for general information.

H. E. SPRY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

No. 2685-F.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

Delhi, the 27th December 1921.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, under Fundamental Rule 9 (21), that, with effect from the 1st January 1922, exchange compensation allowance shall be regarded as 'pay' for all purposes.

ORDERED that copies be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, to all local Governments and Administrations; to the Auditor-General; to the Controller of the Currency; to the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; to the Deputy Controllers of the Currency; to all Accountants-General; to the Comptroller, Assam; to all Chief Auditors of State Railways; to all Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Customs Accounts; to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy; to the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenue, Delhi; to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme; to the Audit Officer, Khyber Railway Construction; to the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital) Railway Works Project, Delhi; and to the Auditor, Government of India Sanctions.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

No. A-74.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

IN the year 1908 an International Electro-technical Commission was formed with its headquarters in London for the purpose of carrying out the following resolution of the Chamber of Government Delegates at the International Electrical Congress of St. Louis in September 1904 :—

“ That steps should be taken to secure the co-operation of the Technical Societies of the world by the appointment of a representative Commission to consider the question of the standardisation of the Nomenclature and Ratings of Electrical Apparatus and Machinery.”

2. Under the Status of the Commission each self-governing country desiring to join the Commission is authorised to form an Electro-technical Committee for its own country. The question of constituting a National Committee for India was considered by the Government of India in 1910. It was, however, decided to postpone its organization as the manufacture of electrical machinery in India was at that time on too small a scale to justify the formation of a Committee. The Government of India have, nevertheless, been represented at the meetings of the Commission and have subscribed regularly to its funds. Although little further progress has yet been made in the actual manufacture of electrical machinery in this country, the Government of India, after consultation with the more important firms interested in electrical matters in India, are of opinion that, in view of the large increase which has taken place in recent years in the sale and use of electrical machinery in this country, the time has now arrived when a local committee should be formed for the purpose of discussing points of interest specially relating to India, of forwarding to the Commission any resolutions which it may frame on the subject and, generally, of performing the functions of a National Committee.

3. According to the Statutes of the International Electro-technical Commission committees should be formed in each country by technical societies which deal with electrical engineering, either exclusively or in conjunction with other technical subjects, provided that such societies have been in existence for at least three years. In the absence of such technical societies a committee may be appointed by the Government. The Government of India are of opinion that the appointment of a National Committee may in the future most suitably be entrusted to the recently constituted Institution of Engineers (India), but as it was constituted as recently as the 13th September 1920 it will not possess the necessary authority until the 13th September 1923. For the intervening period the Government of India have therefore decided to constitute a National Electro-technical Committee for India under paragraph 3 of the Statutes of the Commission. The following gentlemen will form the first committee :—

- (1) A. C. Coubrough, Esq., C.B.E. (of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Limited, Calcutta).
- (2) A. Cochran, Esq., C.B.E., M.L.C., M.I.N.A., M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.S., (of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta).
- (3) C. D. M. Hindley, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Port Trust Calcutta.

4. The Committee will choose its own President and appoint a Secretary and proceed with its work in accordance with the Statutes of the International Electro-technical Commission. The subscription hitherto paid by the Government of India as a subvention to the Commission and towards the cost of its publication will in future be paid by the Committee to which the Government of India will, until further orders, make an annual grant of £130.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all departments of the Government of India; and to the members of the Committee; and that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

No. F-431.—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (d) to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and direction contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), conferred by the said sub-rule on landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee shall cease to extend to Premraj Birdichand of Rahata in the Ahmednagar district and to Rajmal Lakhichand Seth of Jamner in the East Khandesh district.

H. D. CRAIK,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification and resolution issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st January 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 21st January 1922.

No. 352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 6081, dated the 22nd October 1921, for the second restriction the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A license, in the form set out in Schedule I, to import such apparatus has been granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and in consideration of the grant of such license a bond, in the form set out in Schedule II, for such amount as may in each case be directed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has been executed by the licensee.

SCHEDULE I.

IMPORT (WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS).

Registered No. _____

Dated _____

192 .

TELEGRAPHS.

License to import apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India.

1. In exercise of the power given him by Notification No. 6081, dated Simla, the 22nd October 1921, issued under section 19 of the Indian Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in exercise of all powers and authorities enabling him in this behalf, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India (hereinafter called the Director-General), hereby grants to

of

(hereinafter called the Licensee), during the term or period commencing on the day of the date hereof, and terminating on the 31st day of December 192 , when the license expires and becomes invalid unless renewed by endorsement thereon under the hand of the Director-General, license and permission to import such apparatus for wireless telegraphs (hereinafter called the licensed apparatus) as is specified in the schedule annexed hereto, or as may be specified in any supplemental license given from time to time under the hand of the Director-General, but subject to the provisions, stipulations and conditions set out in a *Bond* executed by the Licensee in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the date hereof in consideration for the granting of this license.

Signed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council.

in the presence of _____

The _____

day of _____

192 .

Signed by the Licensee _____

in the presence of _____

The _____

day of _____

192 .

SCHEDULE No. _____ Annexed to

Import (Wireless Telegraphs) License, Registered No. _____ Dated _____

192 .

1. Name of Licensee. _____

2. Address of Licensee. _____

3. Places at which licensed apparatus may be imported _____

4. Address of premises at which licensed apparatus may be kept _____

5. Description of licensed apparatus to be imported _____

Signed by the Director-General of Posts and
Telegraphs for and on behalf the Governor-
General in Council in the presence of _____

The _____

day of _____

192 .

SCHEDULE II.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I

of

hereby bind myself to the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the Secretary of State, his successors or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my seal in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden (hereinafter called the "licensee") is desirous of importing apparatus for wireless telegraphs under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

AND WHEREAS by reason of the provisions of the said Act it is unlawful to import any apparatus for wireless telegraphs except under and in accordance with a license granted in that behalf by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India (hereinafter called the Director-General).

AND WHEREAS at the request of the Licensee the Director-General has granted to the Licensee by an Instrument of License dated the same day as these presents a license under the said Act to import certain apparatus for wireless telegraphs on the licensee agreeing to observe and perform certain provisions, stipulations and conditions which are set out in the schedule hereto and to give a bond for the due observance and performance thereof.

NOW THE ABOVE-WRITTEN OBLIGATION is entered into under the orders of the Government of India and is conditioned to be void in case the Licensee shall henceforth at all times perform and observe the said provisions, stipulations and conditions in the said schedule. Otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO

(being the provisions, stipulations and conditions to be observed and performed by the Licensee in consideration for the said License being granted).

1. The said license is in all respects to be subject to the rules and to all provisions of the Telegraph Act.

2. The licensed apparatus unless and until disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter mentioned shall be kept at

and in no other place without the written permission of the Director-General and shall not be used for or by the Licensee or by any person either on behalf or by permission of the Licensee for the purpose of establishing, maintaining or working a wireless telegraph except under and in accordance with a license granted in that behalf by the Director-General.

3. The Licensee shall not assign, sell or otherwise dispose of the license or the licensed apparatus to any person except such person produces a valid license granted by the Director-General authorising such person to establish, maintain or work a wireless telegraph or to import apparatus for wireless telegraphs.

4. At the time of every transaction covered by the terms of section 3 hereof the Licensee shall endorse upon the license of the person with or on behalf of whom the transaction is made:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the said person;

(b) the nature of the transaction and the character and quantity of licensed apparatus involved;

(c) the date of the transaction;

and shall sign the endorsement and shall himself keep a copy of every such endorsement and produce it to the Director-General or agent authorised on demand.

5. The Licensee shall immediately give information of all transactions in licensed apparatus to the Director-General and in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

6. (1) The Licensee shall maintain registers of all licensed apparatus which he imports and of all disposals of the same, in such form as the Director-General may direct.

(2) He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of the Director-General or any agent authorised in that behalf in writing by him, or of any Magistrate, or any police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector.

7. The Licensee shall forthwith give information to the nearest police station and to the Director-General of the loss or theft of any licensed apparatus.

8. The Licensee shall at all times indemnify the Government of India against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made by any corporation, company or person in respect of any injury arising from any act licensed or permitted by these presents.

9. The Licensee shall pay to the Director-General for and in respect of the license granted a fee of Rs. 10 per annum. The said fee shall be payable before the issue of the license and the fee payable upon renewal of the license shall be payable before such renewal, but the Secretary of State shall not be bound to renew the license and any renewal thereof shall be revokable by him at any time.

10. (1) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that the Governor-General in Council shall have control over the licensed apparatus it shall be lawful for the Director-General or any other officer specially authorised by him to cause the licensed apparatus or any premises gear or plant connected therewith or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council and to be used for the service of the Government and subject thereto for such ordinary services as to the said officer may seem fit and in that event may enter any premises in which any such apparatus is kept and take possession of the said apparatus and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) Any such officer may in such event as aforesaid instead of taking possession of the licensed apparatus as aforesaid direct and authorise such person as he may think fit to assume control of the licensed apparatus either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such persons may accordingly enter any premises in which such licensed apparatus is kept.

(3) The Licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation (to be fixed by a sole arbitrator nominated by the Government of India, whose decision shall be final) for any damage to the licensed apparatus arising in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by this clause.

11. The Director-General may at any time by notice in writing and without assigning any reason revoke and determine the said license or any extension thereof and each and every of them shall absolutely cease, determine and become void without the Licensee being entitled to any compensation and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue to the Government of India under any conditions or provision herein contained, but these presents shall remain in force as regards apparatus already imported or otherwise so far as the same are applicable and capable of taking effect.

12. Any notice, request, consent (whether required to be in writing or not) or act whatsoever to be given by the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council or the Government of India under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General and may be served by sending the same by registered post letter to the Licensee at the address as given in the license or these presents and any notice to be given by the Licensee under these presents may be served by sending the same by registered post letter addressed to the Director-General.

13. (1) In these presents the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereinafter assigned to them unless there is something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

(2) "Telegraph Act" means the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), as amended by the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (VII of 1914), or any future amendment or re-enactment thereof.

(3) "Telegraph" means an electric, galvanic or magnetic telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for making, transmitting or receiving telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity, galvanism or magnetism.

(4) "Wireless Telegraph" means any system of communication by telegraph without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are sent and received.

(5) "Sea Customs Act" means the Indian Sea Customs Act, 178 (VIII of 1878), or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

(6) "Import" means bringing by sea or by land into British India.

(7) "Rules" means the Rules made from time to time under the Telegraph Act.

(8) "License" means the License to import given in consideration of these presents or any extension or renewal thereof for the time being in force.

14. The Licensee shall not import any apparatus or other thing whatsoever connected with wireless telegraphs except what is specified in the said license and in accordance therewith and only so long as such license is still in force.

15. The license is also granted subject to the following further conditions and stipulations:—

Signed, sealed and delivered by
in the presence of

The day of 192

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 263.

INSURANCE.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

Rule 3 (a) and (b) of the Rules of the Post Office Insurance Fund prescribe that no person admissible to its benefits may effect an insurance on his life, or purchase an endowment assurance policy for a sum less than Rs. 50. Very few policies for sums less than Rs. 100 are now taken out and in view of this fact and the recent general increase in salaries, the Governor General in Council has decided to increase from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 the minimum amount for which an insurance may be effected or an endowment policy may be purchased under the rules of the Fund.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all heads of Departments subordinate to this Department and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, for necessary action.

Ordered further that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st January 1922.

No. M.-498.—The following draft of further amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 11793-103, dated the 30th December 1908, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 21st April 1922.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. For rule 1 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1 (1) On or before the tenth day of every month, the owner, agent or manager of every coal mine shall send to the Chief Inspector of Mines a correct return for the preceding calendar month in Form I in the Schedule to these rules.

(2) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall submit returns in Forms II, III, IV and V in the Schedule to these rules. In addition to these returns, the owner, agent or manager shall submit returns, in the case of a coal mine, in Forms VI, VII and VIII, in the case of a mica mine, in Forms IX and X and in the case of a mine, other than a coal or mica mine, in Forms VI, XI and XII in the Schedule to these rules.

(3) The returns prescribed by sub-rule (2) shall be made out in duplicate, and before the twenty-first day of January in the following year the owner, agent or manager shall forward one copy to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate.

(4) If the owner of any mine abandons the mine or discontinues the working of the mine for more than three months or if a change of ownership occurs, he shall submit the returns required by sub-rule (2) within one month from the date of abandonment or change of ownership or within three months from the date of discontinuance:

Provided that by order in writing the Chief Inspector of Mines may extend the period for the submission of such returns up to any date not later than the twenty-first day of January in the following year.

Provided further that nothing in this sub-rule shall be interpreted as authorising the submission of any return later than the twenty-first day of January in the following year."

2. In rule 8 of the said rules, for the words and figures "Form VII in the Schedule hereto annexed" the words and figures "Form XIII in the Schedule to these rules" shall be substituted.

3. For the Schedule to the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Monthly return of coal raisings and coal despatches for the month ending on 19 .

1. Name of Mine _____
2. Name of Owner _____
3. Postal address of Owner _____
4. Raisings of coal of all kinds (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making). Tons _____
5. Despatches of coal. Tons _____
6. Signature of owner, agent or manager _____

Dated _____

FORM II.

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine _____
2. Postal address of Mine _____
3. Date of opening _____
4. Date of closing (if closed) _____
5. Situation of Mine { District _____
Province _____
6. { Name of Owner _____
Postal address of Owner _____
7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) _____
Postal address of Managing Agents (if any) _____
8. { Name of Agent (if any), as defined in Section 3 (a) of the Indian
Mines Act _____
Postal address of Agent _____
9. { Name of Manager _____
Postal address of Manager _____
10. Name of Mineral worked _____
11. Means by which the mineral is raised from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power _____

[NOTE.—Under section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Accidents and Prosecutions.

* Accidents, reported as serious accidents which result fatally, should be entered as fatal accidents.

[NOTE — Under Section 89 (3) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Epidemic Diseases.

* Figures for any other specified disease which has been epidemic at the mine should be entered in this form.

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of signature

[NOTE.—Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

FORM V.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ASCAISE LATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.											
		In the mine.					On surface and not in the mine, including all subordinate officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting.			Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 7 and 11. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 3 by the number in column 8.	
Class of labour.	Aggregate number of daily attendance during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 15 years of age.	Females over 15 years of age.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.	Males over 15 years of age.	Females over 15 years of age.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Miners											
*Carriers and other labourers...											
Total											

* Excluding the superior supervising staff.

FORM V—contd.

HOURS AND WAGES.

Class of labour.		Average number of hours worked per week per person.	Average weekly earnings per person.
Miners			
Carriers and other labourers	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Labourers on surface ...	{ Males		
	{ Females		

NOTE—Where wages are paid monthly it is permissible to enter figures for the month, but the fact that they are such should be clearly stated.

[NOTE—Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Type and Aggregate Horse-Power of Electrical Apparatus.

[NOTE.—Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

**Explosives, Safety Lamps, Mechanical Ventilators, and Coal-cutting
Machines;**

[NOTE.—Under Section 83 (3) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

FORM VII.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making).	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Total value of raisings, ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke making).	Coal delivered for coking on colliery.	Closing stocks on 31st December 19 .	Total of columns 6, 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal, including rubble slack and dust.									

Coal despatched to coke factories. Tons.

NOTE.—The total in column 4 must be the same as the total in column 10.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

FORM VIII—contd.

	Opening stocks.	Coke made.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Coke despatched.	Closing stocks.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Total value of coke made. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
Coke (hard)							
Coke (soft)							

NOTE.—The total in column 3 must be the same as the total in column 6.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

[NOTE.—Under section 22 (3) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Type and Aggregate Horse-Power of Electrical Apparatus:

[NOTE.—Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Explosives, Safety Lamps, Mechanical Ventilators, and Coal-cutting
Machines.

[NOTE.—Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 600.]

FORM VIII.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making).	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Total value of raisings, (" Value " means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke making).	Coal delivered for coking on colliery.	Closing stocks on 31st December 19 .	Total of columns 6, 7, 8 and 9.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal, including rubble slack and dust.										

Coal despatched to coke factories Tons.

NOTE.—The total in column 4 must be the same as the total in column 10.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

FORM VIII—contd.

	Opening stocks.	Coke made.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Coke despatched.	Closing stocks.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Total value of coke made. ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
Coke (hard)							
Coke (soft)							

NOTE.—The total in column 3 must be the same as the total in column 6.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

[NOTE.—Under section 89 (3) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Particulars of Explosives.

Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Total amount of dressed mica raised.	Total amount of dressed mica consigned.	Total value at the mine of mica consigned. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included.)
1	2	3
Cwts.	Cwts.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	

[NOTE.—Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

Explosives and Mechanical Ventilators.

[NOTE.—Under Section 20 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 300.]

Out put for year ending on the 31st December 19

[NOTE.—Under Section 22 (3) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.]

FORM XIII.

Notice of Accident.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines, through the District Subdivisional Magistrate
of

Dated

19

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a
fatal serious accident.
an accidental explosion or ignition which has occurred at the
Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province.)			
2. Mineral worked			
3. Name and postal address of owner .			
4. Name and sex of persons—			
Killed.	Injured.	Age.	Occupation.
5. Date and hour of accident			
6. Place of accident			
7. Cause and description			
8. Classification of accident*			
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal cause of death.			

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.

Agent.

Manager.

* Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—

- (1) Explosions of fire damp ; (2) falls of roof ; (3) falls of sides ; (4) in shafts (overwinding) ; (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking) ; (6) in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery) ; (7) in shafts (falling into the shafts from the surface) ; (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down) ; (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface) ; (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down) ; (11) in shafts (miscellaneous) ; (12) suffocation by gases ; (13) by explosives ; (14) irruption of water ; (15) haulage ; (16) by underground machinery ; (17) sundries underground ; (18) by surface machinery ; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting ; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine ; (21) by electricity ; (22) miscellaneous on surface.

A. C. CHATTERJEE.

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th January 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

No. 185-181-Genl.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Ruedt von Coleenburg-Boedigheim as Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 25th January 1922.

No. 216-192-Int.—In pursuance of Regulation (3) of the "Regulations for the appointment of Representative Members" forming Part IV of the First Regulations appended to the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 262-R., dated the 8th February 1921, and amended by Notifications No. 321-R., dated the 16th March 1921, and No. 353-R., dated the 13th April 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to direct that the States in Bihar and Orissa specified in Part III of the Appendix to Regulation IV shall be divided into two groups for the purposes of the aforesaid Regulation (3) as follows:—

Group I.—Patna, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra and Rairakhol.

Group II.—Gangpur, Bonai, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Baud, Khandpara, Daspalla, Nayagarh, Talcher, Nilgiri, Hindol, Athmallik, Ranpur, Narsinghpur, Athgarh, Pal-Lahara, Baramba, Tigiria, Seraikela and Kharsawan.

No. 217-192-Int.—In pursuance of Regulation (5) of the "Regulations for the appointment of Representative Members" forming Part IV of the First Regulations appended to the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 262-R., dated the 8th February 1921, and No. 353-R., dated the 13th April 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy has approved of the following rules for the election of Representative Members by the Rulers of States specified in Part III of the Appendix to Regulation IV being Ruling Chiefs of Bihar and Orissa, namely:—

1. The States in Bihar and Orissa, as specified in Part III of the Appendix to Regulation IV, are divided for purposes of representation into two groups as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 216-192-Int., dated the 25th January 1922.

2. Each of the Ruling Chiefs specified in the said groups shall, provided that he is ruling over his own State, be (a) eligible for election as a Representative Member for his group and (b) entitled to vote at an election of a Representative Member for his group. Such Ruling Chiefs are hereinafter referred to as 'electors.'

3. The electors in Group No. I shall elect one representative, and each elector shall have one vote. The electors in Group No. II shall elect two representatives jointly, and each elector shall have two votes. Both votes may be given to one candidate.

4. When it becomes necessary to hold an election, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa shall appoint and shall notify, in such manner as he thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as he may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

- (a) The receipt of declarations by candidates for election,
- (b) The despatch of voting papers to electors,
- (c) The receipt of voting papers from the electors, and
- (d) The scrutiny and counting of votes.

5. (i) When a date has been appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4 (a), any elector may send by messenger or by registered letter to the Political Agent a declaration duly signed by him that he offers himself as a candidate for election.

(ii) Declaration which are not received by the Political Agent by the date and time (if any) appointed shall be rejected.

6. (i) On the date and at the time appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(a), any candidate may attend in person at the Office of the Political Agent, who shall allow him to examine the declarations of all the candidates received by him.

(ii) The Political Agent shall examine the declaration papers and shall decide all objections which may be made to any declaration paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any declaration paper on such ground; the decision of the Political Agent shall in every case be endorsed by him on the declaration paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as hereinafter provided.

7. At any time prior to the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(b) for the despatch of voting papers to the electors a candidate may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Political Agent, and such withdrawal shall be final.

Voting for Group No 1.

8. (i) If no candidate offers himself for election, the seat shall remain vacant for a period of one year on the expiry of which the Governor shall again take action in accordance with rule 4 above.

(ii) If one candidate only stands for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(iii) If more candidates than one stand for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith send to each elector by registered post one voting paper in the prescribed form:

Provided that such voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Political Agent for the same at any time on or before the day, and before the time (if any) appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(c), and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(iv) The elector, if desirous of recording his vote, shall record his vote on the voting paper and shall sign the declaration on the back of it, and shall either present the completed voting paper in person to the Political Agent or send it to him by messenger in a sealed envelope, or forward it to him by registered post, provided that no vote shall be counted unless it reaches the Political Agent on or before the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(c), and before the time, if any, appointed for the said purpose.

Voting for Group No 2.

9. (i) If no candidate stands for election, the two seats shall remain vacant for a period of one year on the expiry of which the Governor shall again take action in accordance with rule 4 above.

(ii) If one candidate only stands for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected, and the remaining seat shall remain vacant until a new election takes place on the expiry of the term of three years.

(iii) If two candidates only stand for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare such candidates to be elected.

(iv) If more candidates than two stand for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith send by registered post one voting paper to each elector in the prescribed form:

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Political Agent for the same at any time on or before the day and before the time (if any) appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4 (c), and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(v) The elector, if desirous of recording his vote or votes, shall record his vote or votes on the voting paper and shall sign the declaration on the back of it, and shall either present the completed voting paper in person to the Political Agent or send it to him by messenger in a sealed envelope, or forward it to him by registered post, provided that no vote shall be counted unless it reaches the Political Agent on or before the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(c) and before the time, if any, appointed for the said purpose.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

10. (i) On the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(d) which may be the same as that appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(c), the Political Agent shall attend at his office and shall examine all the voting papers received by him to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(ii) Where an elector records his votes on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(iii) The Political Agent shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and save as hereinafter provided such rejection shall be final.

(iv) The Political Agent shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (i) The Political Agent shall then proceed to scrutinise and count the votes.

(ii) Every candidate may be present in person to watch the process of counting.

(iii) The Political Agent shall, at the request of any candidate, show the voting papers, sealed as provided by rule 10 (iv) to the candidates.

(iv) If an objection is made to any voting paper, on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Political Agent of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Political Agent, whose decision shall be final save as provided in rule 15.

(v) In such cases the Political Agent shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

12. (i) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(ii) As between candidates who tie for a vacancy or vacancies, those who have been longest in charge of their States shall be declared elected.

13. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Political Agent shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election and shall retain the same for a period of six months and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

14. As soon as may be after the declaration of the result by the Political Agent the names of the Ruling Chiefs elected as Representative Members shall be published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India*.

15. Any candidate or elector may within fifteen days from the date on which the result of the election has, under rule 14, been published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, present an objection to the Political Agent for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy on any matter connected with the election and such orders as His Excellency the Viceroy may be pleased to pass on such objection shall be final.

VOTING PAPER.

For States in Group No 1.

One Ruling Chief is to be elected to the Chamber of Princes by the Ruling Chiefs of the Feudatory States in Group No. 1. The following Chiefs are candidates for election :

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Vote.

Political Agent.

1. Each elector has one vote by placing the mark X opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
2. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
3. Before this vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper.
4. Voting papers shall reach the Political Agent by messenger or registered post not later than _____.

I hereby declare that I am _____

_____ Ruling Chief of _____ State.

(Fold on this line.)

VOTING PAPER.

For States in Group No. 2.

Two Ruling Chiefs are to be elected to the Chamber of Princes by the Ruling Chiefs of the Feudatory States in Group No 2. The following Chiefs are candidates for election :—

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Vote.

1. Each elector has two votes, and may give one vote to each of two candidates or both votes to one candidate. The mark X should be placed against the names of the candidates for whom he desires to vote. If he desires to give both votes to one candidate he should place two X's against his name.
2. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the names of more than two candidates or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate or candidates such mark is intended to apply.

*NOTE.—Here enter the date and hour fixed under rule 4(c).

3. Before these votes are marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper.

4. Voting papers shall reach the Political Agent by messenger or registered post not later than*

I hereby declare that I am _____
Ruling Chief of the _____ State.

(Fold on this line.)

* Here enter the date and hour fixed under rule 4(c).

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

Delhi, the 27th January 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 154.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

To be Captain.

William Hall Miles. Dated 2nd November 1921.

To be Lieutenant.

William Edward Roberts. Dated 1st October 1920.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th January 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 28th January 1922.

No. 219P.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made, with effect from the 1st February 1922, in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

1. After rule 136A of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“Indo-Mauritius telegraphic money orders.

136B. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India and from the head post office at Aden for any post office in Mauritius. The limits of value and other conditions laid down in the foregoing rule relating to Indo-Iraq telegraphic money orders shall apply to telegraphic money orders for or from Mauritius:

Provided that the fees for such telegraphic money orders shall be made up of (i) the money order commission at the rates applicable to ordinary money orders for Mauritius, and (ii) a telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance at the rate in force for the time being for an ordinary or deferred telegram, as the case may be.”

2. In rule 138 of the said rules, for the words “Ceylon, the Seychelles, the United Kingdom and Iraq” the words “Ceylon, the Seychelles, the United Kingdom, Iraq and Mauritius” shall be substituted.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1922.

No. F.-228.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (i) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date of his assumption of the duties of his office up to the 31st March 1922, both days inclusive, or until further orders.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

No. 340.—The following Communiqué, dated the 6th February 1922, is published for general information.

The manifesto issued by Mr. Gandhi on the 4th February justifying his determination to resort to mass civil disobedience contains a series of mis-statements. Some of these are so important that the Government of India cannot allow them to pass unchallenged. In the first place they emphatically repudiate the statement that they have embarked on a policy of lawless repression and also the suggestion that the present campaign of civil disobedience has been forced on the non-co-operation party in order to secure the elementary rights of free association, free speech and of free press. In *limine* the Government of India desire to draw attention to the fact that the decision to adopt a programme of civil disobedience was finally accepted on the 4th November before the recent notifications relating either to the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to which Mr. Gandhi unmistakeably refers, were issued. It was in consequence of

serious acts of lawlessness committed by persons who professed to be followers of Mr. Gandhi and the non-co-operation movement that the Government were forced to take measures which are in strict accordance with the law for the protection of peaceful citizens in the pursuit of their lawful avocations.

2. Since the inauguration of the non-co-operation movement, the Government of India actuated by a desire to avoid anything in the nature of the repressions of political activity, even though it was of an extreme character, have restricted their action in relation thereto to such measures as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of public tranquillity. Up to November no steps save in Delhi last year were taken against volunteer associations. In November however the Government were confronted with a new and dangerous situation. In the course of the past year, there had been systematic attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the soldiers and the police and there had occurred numerous outbreaks of serious disorder directly attributable to the propaganda of the non-co-operation party amongst the ignorant and excitable masses. These outbreaks had resulted in grave loss of life; the growth of a dangerous spirit of lawlessness; and an increasing disregard for lawful authority. In November they culminated in the grave riots in Bombay, in which 53 persons lost their lives and approximately 400 were wounded. On the same date dangerous manifestations of lawlessness occurred in many other places and at this period it became clear that many of the volunteer associations had embarked on a systematic campaign of violence, intimidation and obstruction, to combat which proceedings under the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure had proved ineffective. In these circumstances the Government were compelled to resort to measures of a more comprehensive and drastic character. Nevertheless the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act was strictly limited to a few districts in which the risk of grave disturbances of the peace was specially great and the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 was confined to associations the majority of the members of which had habitually indulged in violence and intimidation. It is impossible here to set out in detail the evidence which justified the adoption of these measures in the different provinces. Abundant proof is however to be found in the published proceedings of the various legislative bodies, in the communiqués of different local Governments, and in the pronouncements of heads of provinces. While resolute in their determination to enforce respect for law and order and to protect loyal and peaceful subjects of the Crown, the Government have at the same time taken every precaution possible to mitigate, where desirable, the conditions of imprisonment and to avoid any action which might have the appearance of vindictive severity. Ample proof of this will be found in the orders issued by local Governments. Numerous offenders have been released; sentences have been reduced and special consideration has been shown in the case of persons convicted of offences under the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act. There is thus no shadow of justification for the charge that their policy has been one of indiscriminate and lawless repression.

3. A further charge which has been brought by Mr. Gandhi is that the recent measures of Government have involved a departure from "the civilised policy laid down by His Excellency at the time of the apology of the Ali brothers, namely, that the Government of India should not interfere with the activities of non-co-operators so long as they remained non-violent in word and deed." The following citation from the communiqué of the Government of India issued on the 30th May conclusively disproves this statement. After explaining that in view of the solemn undertaking contained in the statement over their signature, it had been decided to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings against Messrs. Mubammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, the Government of India observed:

"It must not be inferred from the original determination of the Government to prosecute for speeches inciting to violence, that promoting disaffection of a less violent character is not an offence against the law. The Government of India desire to make it plain that they will enforce the law relating to the offence against the State as and when they may think fit against any persons who have committed breaches of it."

4. It remains for the Government of India to deal with the allegation that His Excellency summarily rejected the proposal for a conference although the terms put forward by the Conference at Bombay and accepted by the Working Committee of the Congress were "quite in keeping with His Excellency's own requirements as indicated in his speech at Calcutta." How far this is from being the case will be manifest from a comparison of His Excellency's speech with the terms proposed by the Conference. His Excellency in that speech insisted on the imperative necessity as a fundamental condition precedent to the discussion of any question of a conference, or the discontinuance of the unlawful activities of the non-co-operation party. No assurance on this point was, however, contained in the proposals advanced by the Conference. On the contrary whilst the Government were asked to make concessions which not only included the withdrawal of the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment and Seditious Meetings Acts and the release of persons convicted thereunder, but also the release of persons convicted of offences designed to affect the loyalty of the army, and the submission to an arbitration committee of the cases of other persons convicted under the ordinary law of the land—there was no suggestion that any of the illegal activities of the non-co-operators other than hartals, picketting and civil disobedience should cease. Moreover it was evident from the statements made by Mr. Gandhi at the Conference that he intended to continue the enrolment of volunteers in prohibited associations and preparations for civil disobedience. Further Mr. Gandhi also made it apparent that the proposed Round Table Conference would be called merely to register his decrees. It is idle to suggest that terms of this character fulfilled in any way the essentials laid down by His Excellency or can reasonably be described as having been made in response to the sentiments expressed by him. Finally the Government of India desire to draw attention to the demands put forward in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Gandhi's present manifesto which exceed even the demands made by the Working Committee of the Congress. Mr. Gandhi's demands now include—

- (1) the release of all prisoners "convicted or under-trial for non-violent activities;"
- (2) a guarantee that Government will refrain absolutely from interference with all non-violent activities of the non-co-operation party even though they fall within the purview of the Indian Penal Code; or in other words an undertaking that Government will indefinitely hold in abeyance in regard to the non-co-operators the ordinary and long-established law of the land.

In return for these concessions he indicates that he intends to continue the illegal and seditious propaganda and operations of the non-co-operation party, and merely offers to postpone civil disobedience of an aggressive character until the offenders now in jail have had an opportunity of reviewing the whole situation. In the same paragraph he re-affirms the unalterable character of the demands of his party.

The Government of India are confident that all right thinking citizens will recognise that this manifesto constitutes no response whatever to the speech of His Excellency at Calcutta and that the demands made are such as no Government could discuss, much less accept.

5. The alternatives that now confront the people of India are such as sophistry can no longer obscure or disguise. The issue is no longer between this or that programme of political advance, but between lawlessness with all its dangerous consequences on the one hand and on the other the maintenance of those principles which lie at the root of all civilised Government.

Mass civil disobedience is fraught with such danger to the State that it must be met with sternness and severity. The Government entertain no doubt that in any measures which they may have to take for its suppression they can count on the support and assistance of all law abiding and loyal citizens of His Majesty.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th February 1922.

No. 348-102 Gen.—With the sanction of Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cornwall H. Loomis as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 11th February 1922.

No. 309 P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

Rule 4-B of the said rules shall be omitted.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 11th February 1922.

No. 295-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April 1922, the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, namely:—

1. For rule 16, the following shall be substituted:—
16. *General Division.*—Inland telegrams are divided into five classes:—
 - (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 36 to 42-A).
 - (b) *Raj* (or Indian State) telegrams (Rules 42-B to 42-D).
 - (c) Service telegrams (Rules 43 to 46).
 - (d) Private telegrams.
 - (e) Press telegrams (Rules 129 to 136).

All these telegrams are transmitted according to their classification, *Express or Ordinary* (see Rules 61, 62 and 129) and in the order in which tendered.

2. In rule 36, for the words "nor are the officials and servants of Indian States" the words "for telegrams from the officials of Indian States, see Rules 42-B to 42-D" shall be substituted.

3. In rule 41, before the words "Government officials" in both places where they occur, the word "British" shall be inserted.

4. After rule 42-A the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Raj telegrams.

42-B. *Definition*.—A *Raj* telegram is a telegram sent by an official of an Indian State on the business of that state.

42-C. *Payment*.—*Raj* telegrams shall be marked *Raj* by the sender and shall be paid for in service stamps of the Government of India, in cash or on the deposit account system (Rule 65). The charges shall be the same for *Raj* as for State or Private telegrams.

42-D. *Abbreviated Addresses*.—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 32 do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials. These are registered free of charge and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials should be made to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta, through the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident or the Chief Political Officer for the State in which such official is employed.

5. In rule 59, for the words "State or Private" the words "State, *Raj*, or Private" shall be substituted.

6. In rule 66, for the words "Service Postage Stamps, i.e., Postage Stamps overprinted with 'On His Majesty's Service' or 'Service' should be used in payment of State telegrams" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Service Postage Stamps of the Government of India, i.e., Postage Stamps overprinted with 'On His Majesty's Service' or 'Service' should be used in payment of State or *Raj* telegrams."

7. In rule 86, for the words "All State telegrams to whomsoever addressed and all Private telegrams addressed to officers of Government by official designation only, will be re-directed free" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"All State or *Raj* telegrams to whomsoever addressed, and all Private telegrams addressed to British Government officials or officials of Indian States by official designation only, will be re-directed free."

8. In rule 92, for the words "Government officials" the words "British Government officials or officials of Indian States" shall be substituted.

9. In rule 93, before the word "Private" the words "*Raj* or" shall be inserted.

10. In rule 101, before the word "Government official" in both places where they occur, the word "British" shall be inserted.

11. In rule 145, before the word "Private" in both places where it occurs, the words "*Raj* or" shall be inserted.

12. For rule 149 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

149. *State, Raj or Private*.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State, *Raj* or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 74).

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 11th February 1922.

No. 694.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a book in Persian entitled "Kashaf-i-Talbis" or "do rui wa nairang Inglis" (exposure of the deception or double dealing and deceit of the English) printed at the "Kawah" Press, Berlin.

No. 760.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a fortnightly journal entitled "Azadi Sharq" (Independence of the East) published at Berlin-Charlottenburg by Shaikh Abdul Rahman Saif, partly in German and partly in Arabic, Persian, English and Urdu.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education and Health, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 7th February 1922.

No. 118.—The services of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Mitra, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th January 1922.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chef Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

No. D-3163-Establishments.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

Amendment to Home Department Resolution No. 286 (Estabts.), dated the 13th February 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The following amendment shall be made in the Home Department Resolution No. 286 (Estabts.), dated the 13th February 1920, regarding the introduction of revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service :—

Add the following as note 2 to clause (3) of paragraph 1 re-numbering the existing note, Note 1 :—

Indians who are selected in India for the service by open competition or otherwise will not be eligible for overseas allowance.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), the Auditor, Government of India Sanctions, and the offices subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2288F.—The 15th February 1922.—The following resolution by the Government of India is republished for general information.

H. E. SPRY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

No. 76-E.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, Etc.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1922, to class judicial pay as pay under fundamental rule 9 (21) (a) (iii).

ORDERED that copies be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Auditor General; to the Controller of the Currency; to the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and

Bombay; to the Deputy Controllers of the Currency; to all Accountants General; to the Comptroller, Assam; to all Chief Auditors of State Railways; to all Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Customs Accounts; to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy; to the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Rvenues, Delhi; to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme; to the Audit Officer, Khyber Railway Construction; to the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital) Railway Works Project, Delhi; and to the Auditors, Government of India Sanctions (Civil and Military).

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint-Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

No. 1316F.—The 30th January 1922.—The following resolution, recorded by the Government of India in the Finance Department is published for general information.

H. E. SPRY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

No. 35-E.B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

Under rule 109 of the Fundamental Rules, Chapter XII of those rules, which contains regulations relating to foreign service, applies to those Government servants only who are transferred to foreign service after the 1st January 1922; those transferred previously remaining subject to the rules in force at the time of transfer. Government servants of the latter class are, however, entitled to take the benefit of the new leave rules, and will be adjudged to have elected to do so if they do not exercise the option given by Fundamental Rule 58. To cover cases in which such Government servants come under the new leave rules the Government of India are pleased to rule:—

- (i) that their pay in foreign service shall be treated as pay for the purpose of calculating leave-salary, and
- (ii) that the existing obligation of foreign employers to pay a portion of leave allowances during privilege leave shall be held to continue during the first four months of any period of leave on average pay.

Copy forwarded to all local Governments and minor local Governments, the Departments of the Government of India, the Auditor-General, all Accountants-General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Delhi, and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1510F.—The 6th February 1922.—The following resolution, recorded by the Government of India in the Finance Department, is republished for general information.

H. E. SPRY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offy.)

No. 1289-C.S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of State for India in Council is pleased to make the following order, under fundamental rule 91, prescribing the rate of exchange at which leave-salary shall be converted into sterling :—

Leave-salary expressed in rupees, if paid at the Home Treasury or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, shall be converted into sterling at the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the date on which each payment becomes due, the rate of exchange being subject to the following minima :—

- (a) In respect of leave-salary due for the first four months of a period of leave on average pay ... 1s. 4d. per rupee.
- (b) In respect of all other leave-salary ... 1s. 6d. per rupee.

2. This order shall take effect from the 1st January 1922.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th February 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

No. 242-P.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of

the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

1. For rule 131 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 131. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued in India for payment in Ceylon or the total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money orders in one day shall not exceed Rs. 600. In the event of telegraphic money orders for Ceylon exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such telegraphic money order or money orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money order or money orders shall be repaid to the remitter, who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission or of the telegraph charges paid by him in respect of such money order or money orders. No telegraphic money order for Ceylon shall include any sum less than a rupee.”

2. For rule 137A of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 137A. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India and from the head post office at Aden, for any post office in the United Kingdom. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued or the total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money orders in one day shall not exceed £40. In the event of telegraphic money orders for the United Kingdom exceeding £40 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such telegraphic money order or money orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money order or money orders as actually paid in Indian currency at the time of issue shall be repaid to the remitter, who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission or of the telegraph charges paid by him in respect of such money order or money orders. No telegraphic money order for the United Kingdom shall include any fraction of a penny.”

No. 253-P.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, at the end of clause (g) the word “or” shall be omitted, clause (h) shall be re-lettered clause (i) and between clause (g) and the re-lettered clause (i) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(h) where the insured article cannot be traced in consequence of the destruction of the documents relating to it from causes beyond control; or”

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th February 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

No. 599.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to units of the Indian Auxiliary Force the concession granted in

the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3983-24, dated the 23rd April 1908, to Indian Regiments of His Majesty's regular forces and Military Police Battalions, under which all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and certain specified accessories are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

No. 660.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt motor omnibuses, when imported into British India, from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of the duty leviable on motor vans and motor lorries under Part IV of the second schedule to the last named Act.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 4th February 1922.

No. 611.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to subsection (1) of section 3 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the obligations imposed by the said Act, all ships engaged in the coasting trade except ships engaged in the following runs, namely:—

- (1) Calcutta to Rangoon;
- (2) " " Port Blair;
- (3) " " Penang;
- (4) " " Colombo;
- (5) Madras ports to Rangoon;
- (6) " " " Port Blair;
- (7) " " " Penang;
- (8) Rangoon to Calcutta;
- (9) " " " Port Blair;
- (10) " " " Penang;
- (11) Bombay " Aden;
- (12) " " Karachi;
- (13) Ports in British India to Singapore.

Explanation.—"Coasting trade" means trade exclusively carried on between the ports specified in the definition of "home-trade ship" in section 118 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859 (I of 1859).

No. 612.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules, 1922.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st August 1922.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Coasting trade" means trade exclusively carried on between the ports specified in the definition of "home-trade ship" in section 118 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859.

"Number of hours occupied in a voyage from port to port" means the normal number of hours occupied in a voyage between one port of call and the next. In the case of river ports the duration of the voyage shall count from pilot ground to pilot ground.

"The Act" means the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920.

Classification of Ships.

3. For the purposes of these rules ships shall be classified as follows:—

Class I. Ships carrying 200 persons or more which are not engaged in the coasting trade.

Class II. Ships not engaged in the coasting trade carrying not less than 50 but less than 200 persons and ships engaged in the coasting trade carrying 50 persons or more.

Class III. Ships carrying less than 50 persons.

In reckoning the number of persons carried by a ship there shall be included the normal crew of the ship and the maximum number of passengers permitted to be carried by the passenger certificate of the ship.

4. The installation shall comply with the requirements of the International Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912, as modified by any other international agreement or of any international agreement by which the said Convention of 1912 may be superseded.

5. The installation shall be of the spark or interrupted continuous wave type.

6. (1) The installation shall include a normal installation and an emergency installation, except that where the normal installation complies with the requirements of this rule as to emergency installations as well as with those as to normal installations a normal installation alone shall suffice.

(2) A normal installation must be capable of transmitting clearly perceptible signals from ship to ship over a range of at least 100 nautical miles by day under normal conditions and circumstances.

(3) An emergency installation must include an independent source of energy capable of being put into operation rapidly and of working for at least six continuous hours with a minimum range from ship to ship of 80 nautical miles for ships of Class I, and 50 nautical miles for ships of Classes II and III, and such independent source of energy must be capable of being worked for at least six continuous hours independently from the source of propelling power for the ship, the steam supply system and the main electricity supply system.

7. There shall be provided between the bridge and the wireless telegraph room means of communication by voice pipe, telephone or other means and an operator or watcher when on duty shall not leave the wireless telegraph room to deliver messages or to call his relief.

8. If not fitted with an approved automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress—

(i) A ship of Class I shall carry certificated operators in accordance with the following table, and while at sea a certificated operator shall be always on watch:—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators.
(a) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Three operators, of whom one shall hold a First Grade certificate, and not more than one a Third Grade certificate.
(b) Voyage exceeding 8 hours but not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Two operators, of whom one shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.
(c) Voyage not exceeding 8 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(ii) A ship of Class II shall carry certificated operators and certificated watchers in accordance with the following table, and while at sea a certificated operator shall always be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these Rules, and either a certificated operator or a certificated watcher shall always be on watch at other times:—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators and Watchers.
(a) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and two watchers.
(b) Voyage exceeding 8 hours but not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and one watcher.
(c) Voyage not exceeding 8 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.
(iii) A ship of Class III shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall always be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules.	

9. In the event of an automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress being approved by the Governor General in Council a ship of Class III shall be fitted with such apparatus unless the ship is employed on voyages on which normally not more than 8 hours are taken to get from one port of call to the next, but in such a case the operator shall be on watch during the whole time of the voyage.

Ships of Class III to be fitted with approved automatic apparatus.

10. If fitted with automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress approved as aforesaid :—

- (i) A ship of Class I shall carry certificated operators in accordance with the following table and while at sea a certificated operator shall always be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by a certificated operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus :—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators.
(a) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Two operators, one of whom shall hold a First Grade certificate.
(b) Voyage not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

- (ii) A ship of Class II shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by an operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus.

- (iii) A ship of Class III shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by an operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus :

Provided that if a ship of Class III is fitted with an automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress and with an automatic apparatus for registering the ship's own distinguishing signal, both of which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, the operator shall not, while the ship is more than 150 nautical miles from any coast station, be required to be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules.

11. (1) Operators shall be granted First, Second or Third Grade certificates in accordance with general or special orders of the Governor General in Council in this behalf and watchers shall be certificated by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(2) Until certificates are granted in accordance with such orders as aforesaid :—

- (i) An operator who holds a First Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had three years' experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a First Grade certificate, but if an operator holding a First Grade certificate is available an operator holding a First Class certificate shall not be so employed on a ship of Class I which is required by these rules to carry three operators.
- (ii) An operator who holds a First or Second Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had one year's experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a Second Grade certificate.
- (iii) An operator who holds a First or Second Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had less than one year's experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a Third Grade certificate.

12. A certificate granted to an operator by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign country in pursuance of the regulations annexed to any International Radio-telegraph Convention for the time being in force may be accepted for the purpose of these rules as equivalent to a certificate of such grade as the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs may think fit by general or special order to direct.

13. The notice required to be given under sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Act shall be in the Form of Schedule B to these rules and a copy of every such notice shall on the same day be forwarded by the Wireless Telegraphy Inspector issuing the notice to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port concerned.

SCHEDULE A.

Times of Watch for Ships required to carry one or two operators.

Zones.	Western Limit.	Eastern Limit.	Times of Watch for One Operator, Greenwich Mean Time.	Times of Watch for Two Operators, Greenwich Mean Time.
A. Eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic, Western Arctic Sea.	Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.	Meridian of 30° E. to the South of the Coast of Africa. Eastern limit of Mediterranean, Black Sea and of the Baltic, 30° E. to the North of Coast of Norway.	from 8 h. to 10 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.
B. Indian Ocean, Eastern Arctic Sea.	Eastern Limit of Zone A.	Meridian of 90° E. ...	from 0 h. to 2 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 24 h.
C. China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone B.	Meridian of 160° E.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 22 h.
D. Central Pacific Ocean	Eastern Limit of Zone C.	Meridian of 140° W.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 8 h. „ 10 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 8 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 24 h.
E. Eastern Pacific Ocean	Eastern Limit of Zone D.	Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, West Coast of America.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 6 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 22 h.
F. Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.	Meridian of 70° W., South of the Coast of America, East Coast of America.	Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.

SCHEDULE B.

Posts and Telegraph Department.

Captain _____

Port of _____

Date _____

SIR,

An inspection made this day of the wireless telegraph installation on board the S. S. _____ of which you are master, indicates that the equipment does not conform to the requirements of the Indian Wireless

Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, and the licence issued by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the following particulars _____

I am of opinion that the following steps should be taken to remedy the deficiencies _____ Copies of this report have been forwarded to the Chief Officer of Customs at _____

Wireless Inspector.

No. 615.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Shipping Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), shall come into force on the 1st August 1922.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

Delhi, the 3rd February 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 186.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

1st Brigade (Calcutta Port Defence), Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Lieutenants.

Arthur Osborne Day. Dated 1st December 1921.

John Paget Lynch. Dated 10th December 1921.

IV (Cossipore) Brigade, Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Jackson Hopper. Dated 9th December 1921.

The East Indian Railway Regiment.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel with the honorary rank of Colonel.

George Lethbridge Colvin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Dated 1st November 1921.

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 1st February 1922.

No. 462-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

In the first column of the said Schedule, in clause (a) of entry 6, the word "and", where it occurs for the second time, shall be omitted, and after the words "North Arcot district" the words "and Shaik Mushtak Shaha, the present Valiya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district" shall be inserted.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution recorded by the Government of India in the Finance Department is republished for general information.

H. E. SPRY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

No. 2-U. S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to issue, under fundamental rule 74 (b), the rules appended to this resolution prescribing the procedure in connection with leave to be followed elsewhere than in India.

Ordered that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs

Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Leave Procedure Rules made under Fundamental Rule 74 (b).

REPORT OF ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. A Government servant taking leave in the United Kingdom must report his arrival in that country to the High Commissioner for India.

PAYMENT OF LEAVE SALARY.

2. No Government servant can begin to draw leave salary from the Home Treasury until he has presented to the High Commissioner a leave-salary certificate in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

Payment at the Home Treasury.

3. Leave-salary is issued from the Home Treasury monthly in arrear on the first day of each calendar month.

4. Payment will be made, at the option of the Government servant drawing leave-salary, by any of the following methods:—

- (a) To the Government servant himself on his personal application.
- (b) To his banker or other agent, duly authorised under power-of-attorney, on production of a life certificate duly filled up and executed. In cases where the banker has guaranteed the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner against loss consequent upon dispensation with proof of existence, a life certificate is unnecessary.

Note.—A supply of life certificate forms may be obtained from the High Commissioner.

- (c) To the presenter of a payment form comprising a receipt and a life certificate, both duly completed by the Government servant.

Note.—If the Government servant intimates to the High Commissioner his election of this method, he will be regularly supplied with the requisite payment form as the due date of issue approaches.

5. No Government servant can begin to draw leave-salary from a Colonial treasury until a warrant in form I has been issued in his favour. Such warrants will be issued in triplicate. The original, bearing the Government servant's signature, will be forwarded by the issuing authority to the Colonial authority concerned; the duplicate to the High Commissioner; and the triplicate will be retained by the Government servant. Payment of leave-salary will not be made unless the Colonial authority is in possession of the original and the Government servant of the triplicate of the warrant.

Payment in a Colony.

6. Each payment of leave-salary must be endorsed upon the back of both the original warrant and the triplicate, and an acknowledgment of receipt must be endorsed by the Government servant upon the back of both copies.

7. When no space for the entry of endorsements of payment remains upon the back of a warrant, or when a warrant is lost or destroyed, a fresh warrant will be issued by the original issuing authority on the application of the Government servant submitted through the Colonial disbursing officer.

8. If the transfer from one Colony to another of payment of the leave-salary of a Government servant is sanctioned by the Colonial authorities, such transfer must be reported by the Government servant to the Governor-General in Council and to the High Commissioner.

9. (a) If a Government servant who is drawing his leave-salary in a Colony desires to transfer payment to the Home Treasury, he can do so on production of his warrant to the High Commissioner.
- Transfer of payment from the Home Treasury to a Colony and vice versa.
- (b) If a Government servant who is drawing his leave-salary from the Home Treasury desires to transfer payment to a Colony, he must obtain a warrant in Form I from the High Commissioner, who will forward the original of the warrant to the Colonial authority concerned.
- (c) A transfer sanctioned under clause (a) or (b) of this rule must be reported by the Government servant to the Governor-General in Council.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

10. A Government servant absent from India on leave who desires an extension of his leave must make application for such extension not less than three months before the expiry of his leave. An application made within three months from such expiry will not be considered unless special reasons for consideration exist.
- General rule.
11. An application for extension of leave by a Government servant on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies must be made to the High Commissioner. Unless the extension is desired on medical grounds or is for a period of not more than fourteen days, the application must be accompanied by evidence that the Government on whose cadre the Government servant is borne has been consulted and has no objection to the extension. It is in exceptional cases only that the High Commissioner will grant an extension without the production of such evidence, and then for such period only as may be necessary to obtain the orders of the Government concerned, which will be sought by telegraph at the applicant's expense.
- Applications by Government servants on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies.
12. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in rule 11 desires, on medical grounds, an extension for a longer period than fourteen days, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of the necessity for the extension. In order to do so, he must, as a general rule, appear at the India Office for examination by the Board; but in special cases, and particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the High Commissioner may be accepted if signed by two medical practitioners. A certificate obtained outside the United Kingdom and signed by foreigners must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.
13. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in rule 11 desires, on grounds other than medical, an extension of leave granted on medical certificate, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office by the procedure described in rule 12, that he has recovered his health.
14. An application for extension of leave by a Government servant on leave out of India elsewhere than in the localities named in rule 11 must be made to the authority which granted the leave.
- Applications by Government servants on leave elsewhere out of India.
15. If an application made under rule 14 is for an extension of leave on medical certificate, it must be accompanied by a certificate from two medical practitioners in the following form:—

"We hereby certify that we have carefully examined C. D. of the _____ who is suffering from _____ and we declare upon our honour that, according to the best of our judgment and belief, he is at present unfit for duty in India, and that it is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health that his present leave, which will expire in India on _____, shall be extended by _____

months "
weeks

Date _____

Place _____

The certificate must describe in full detail the nature of the disease and the present condition of the Government servant. If it be signed by

foreigners, it must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

16. An extension of leave will not be granted by the High Commissioner to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued, or who has exchanged his leave-salary certificate for a warrant before leaving India, unless he produces a certificate of leave in form II.

Certificate of leave necessary before extension can be granted to a Government servant who is not in possession of a leave-salary certificate.

RETURN FROM LEAVE.

17. A Government servant who is required, by or under fundamental rule 71, to produce a medical certificate of fitness before returning to duty, must obtain permission to return.

18. If the Government servant desiring to return is on leave in any of the localities named in rule 11, his application must be made to the High Commissioner and he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his fitness to return at least two months before the expiry of his leave. In order to do so, he must follow the procedure prescribed in rule 12. When the Medical Board has been satisfied, the High Commissioner will grant permission to return.

19. If the Government servant desiring to return is on leave out of India elsewhere than in the localities named in rule 11, his application must be made to the authority which granted his leave and must be accompanied by a certificate of fitness in the prescribed form.

20. Permission to return cannot be granted to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued, or who has exchanged his leave-salary certificate for a warrant before leaving India, until he produces a certificate of leave in form II.

21. Before returning to duty, a Government servant on leave in Europe must obtain a last-pay certificate from the High Commissioner. A last-pay certificate cannot be granted to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued unless he produces a certificate of leave in form II. A Government servant who has drawn his leave-salary on a warrant must, on return to India, deliver to the audit officer his copy of the warrant, which will serve as a last-pay certificate.

Last-pay certificate.

FORM No. I.

COLONIAL LEAVE-SALARY WARRANT.

(Obverse.)

Warrant No. _____ of 19 ____

A. B., having been granted leave for a period of _____ months and _____ days under the orders of the Government of _____, is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his leave-salary at _____ from _____

2 His leave-salary will be as follows:—

Period.	Rate in rupees a month.
From _____ to _____
From _____ to _____
From _____ to _____

3. The leave-salary will be payable monthly in sterling, converted from rupees at the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the day on which each monthly payment becomes due, but will be subject to the following *maxima and minima* :—

Period.	Maximum. £ a month.	Minimum. £ a month.
From _____ to _____
From _____ to _____
From _____ to _____

4. In addition to the leave-salary shown in paragraph 3, A. B. is entitled to exchange compensation allowance at the rate of $\frac{64}{100}$ per cent. of his leave-salary for the period from _____ to _____. This should be converted into sterling at the rate prescribed in paragraph 3; provided that A. B. shall not receive less than £1 sterling for each 15 rupees of the allowance.

5. The payments should be charged to the High Commissioner for India, for appropriation by him of the leave-salary under the following heading

6. The following deductions are to be made from the leave-salary of each month before payment:—

		Rs.	£
I. C. S. Provident Fund deductions ...	At 4 per cent. of leave-salary.		
Civil Fund deductions ...			
Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund Subscriptions ...	Ordinary ...	.....	.....
Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund subscriptions ...	For self ...	.....	.....
	For sons ...	.....	.....
	For daughters ...	.....	.....

Where the amount of a deduction is expressed in rupees, it shall be converted into sterling at the same rate as the leave-salary from which it is deducted.

Dated at _____.

The _____ 19 ____.

Accountant General or Comptroller.

* The following particulars should be noted in this column:—

- The major, minor and detailed head of account;
- whether debitable to Central or Provincial revenues; if the latter, the name of the Provincial Government;
- whether the expenditure pertains to a reserved or a transferred subject; and
- whether the expenditure is voted or non-voted.

NOTE 1.—Leave-salary is payable in rupees to Government servants residing in Ceylon during their leave (fundamental rule 91).

NOTE 2.—The signature of the Government servant concerned should be obtained on the original copy of the warrant.

NOTE 3.—The ordinary rate of conversion will be the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the day on which each monthly payment becomes due, subject to a minimum rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee in respect of leave-salary drawn on account of the first four months of leave on average pay and of 1s. 6d. per rupee in other cases. The maximum rates of leave-salary are those prescribed in fundamental rule 89 and the minimum rates those prescribed in fundamental rule 90.

(Reverse.)

Name, rank and description of payee.	Period for which payment is made.	Monthly rate.		Amount.		Signature of paying officer.	Receipt of payee.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		

One copy of this warrant will be retained by A. B. and will be given up to the audit officer in India on his return to India. Each payment will be recorded on the reverse of the copies kept by the Colonial disbursing officer and by A. B. and will be certified by the paying officer and receipted by A. B.

FORM II.

CERTIFICATE OF LEAVE.

Granted to _____ proceeding out of India.

1. Government under which employed _____
2. Post last held _____
3. Nature of leave granted _____
4. Date of commencement of leave _____
5. Date of expiry of leave _____
6. Whether a medical certificate of fitness must be produced before return to duty _____
7. Amount of leave, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, at the Government servant's credit on the expiry of the present leave _____
8. Period of leave on average pay which might, under fundamental rule 81, be granted if the present leave were extended _____

Signature,

Audit Officer.

Place _____

Date _____

NOTE 1.—No leave-salary is payable on this certificate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be produced before the High Commissioner with any application for an extension of leave or permission to return to duty or the grant of a last-pay certificate.

Memorandum explanatory of each rule in the rules of leave procedure made under fundamental rule 74 (b).*Rule 1*—is taken from article 222, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the Secretary of State.*Rule 2*—This is taken from articles 867 and 874, Civil Service Regulations, and covers the first part of article 886 also. The High Commissioner has been substituted for the Secretary of State, as he will in future pay leave-salary on behalf of the Government of India.*Rule 3*—replaces the first part of article 869 of the Civil Service Regulations. The old arrangements of quarterly calculations and rounded instalments will not be maintained in future.*Rule 4*—replaces the second part of article 869, Civil Service Regulations. At the suggestion of the High Commissioner, the procedure has been modified in some respects.*Rule 5*—contains the substance of the first part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations.*Rule 6*—is the second part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations, amplified in accordance with existing practice.*Rule 7*—contains the substance of the last part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations.*Rule 8*—contains the relevant part of article 891, Civil Service Regulations, with the High Commissioner substituted for the Under-Secretary of State.*Rule 9*—provides for certain cases for which the old rules make no specific provision. It is considered unnecessary in this connection to provide for article 871 (b), Civil Service Regulations, as the procedure thereby prescribed follows necessarily from rules 2 and 5.*Rule 10*—contains a regulation previously embodied in articles 299 (a) and 300, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 11—contains the substance of the first paragraph of article 299 (a), Civil Service Regulations, and of article 299 (b), with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the Secretary of State. The rule makes no mention of commutation of leave, which ceased to exist, under that name, when the fundamental rules came into force. It is considered unnecessary to repeat in these rules the provision that the Government servant on leave must pay the cost of telegrams. The High Commissioner will see to this, and the fact will be mentioned in the memorandum of instructions to officers proceeding on leave. The note under article 299 (b) has been omitted for similar reasons.

Rule 12—contains the substance of the second paragraph of article 299 (a), Civil Service Regulations, read with article 838 (a).

Rule 13—contains the substance of the 1st part of the third paragraph of article 299 (a), Civil Service Regulations. The second part of that paragraph is omitted, as it is considered to be unsuitable under the new leave rules.

Rule 14—is taken from the first part of article 300, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 15—is article 838 (b), Civil Service Regulations, re-worded in places.

Rule 16—is taken from articles 872 and 873, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 17.—The fact stated in this rule is nowhere in the Civil Service Regulations laid down as a general rule, but it follows as a matter of course from the provision in fundamental rule 71 for the production of a medical certificate.

Rule 18—contains the substance of the relevant portion of article 224, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the India Office.

Rule 19—also follows as a matter of course from fundamental rule 71. The Government of India propose to delegate the power of extending leave to the authority which granted it.

Rule 20—is taken from articles 872 and 873, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 21.—"Leave-salary Certificate" is the new title adopted by the Auditor General in his leave procedure rules. The requirement of such a certificate is taken from article 886, Civil Service Regulations; that of a certificate of leave is obviously necessary before a last-pay certificate can be granted; and the delivery of a warrant is taken from article 890, Civil Service Regulations.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 16th February 1922.

No. F-228.—Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 6th February 1922.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 18th February 1922.

No. 898.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the corresponding items of entry No. 100 in the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7191, dated the 17th December 1921, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say :—			

	Silk piece-goods (white or coloured, plain or figured and all widths) and apparel, from Japan and China (including Hongkong)—			
	<i>Japan—</i>			
	Paj, Thama, Junken and Nankin, all kinds, including striped, printed, embossed and pineapples	lb.	27 0	20 per cent.
	Satins and Kohaku, all kinds, including striped, printed, woven and embossed ...	"	32 0	20 " "
	Twill, all kinds	"	28 0	20 " "
	Jarina (gold embroidered)	"	39 0	20 " "
	Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	"	25 0	20 " "
	Fanciers, printed and woven, including (Georgettes, Kobe-crepes, crepe-de chine (Chirinin), ninons and gauzes.	"	38 0	20 " "
	Embroideries, all kinds, including apparel	"	57 0	20 " "
	Apparel other than embroidered, including shawls, dhuties, scarves, mufflers, handkerchiefs and hosiery.	"	42 0	20 " "
	Dupettas and China silk patkas	"	25 0	20 " "
	<i>Burmese scarves—</i>			
	(a) Paj	"	30 0	20 " "
	(b) Other kinds	"	45 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered	"	16 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds	"	11 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed hosiery	"	30 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed Boseki, all kinds	"	9 0	20 " "
	Silk Fents	"	16 0	20 " "

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Other kinds including mixed apparel ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	China (including Hongkong but excluding Canton)—			
	Honans, all kinds, apparel and patkas ...	lb.	9 0	20 " "
	Shantung, all kinds, apparel and patkas ...	"	5 8	20 " "
	Corded, all kinds except Woohow ...	"	8 0	20 " "
	White cord (Woohow), all kinds ...	"	18 0	20 " "
	Crepe, Gauze and Paj, all kinds ...	"	28 0	20 " "
	Satins and fancies, all kinds ...	"	32 0	20 " "
	Other kinds ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 " "
	Canton, all kinds, including apparel ...	...	" "	20 " "
	Silk piece-goods, apparel and other manu- factures of silk not otherwise specified ...	...	" "	20 " "
	Silk yarn, noils and wraps and silk thread ...	...	" "	11 " "
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manu- factures of wool including felt ...	...	" "	11 " "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified ...	...	" "	11 " "

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

Delhi, the 17th February 1922.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 288.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 13th January, 1922, pages 375 and 376.

*India Office,
13th January, 1922.*

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. comms. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the retention of rank as shown below:—

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

30th Sept. 1920.

7th East Indian Rly. Bn

Lt.-Col. H. G. Waters.
Lt.-Col. B. W. Holmes.
Capt. G. L. Johnston.

22nd Bengal and North-Western Rly. Bn

Maj. R. M. Dundas, V.D.

Captains:—

W. Paton.
J. D. Westwood.
J. A. Smith.

Lieutenants:—

R. Hannay.
G. K. Mann.
G. M. K. Holmes.
Sec. Lieut. R. Watson.

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

No. F.-209.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Council of State held on the 15th September 1921, the following resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Sir Manackjee Dadabhoy :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that this Council be authorised, if necessary, by statute, to receive from the public, petitions on all matters relating to public wrong, grievance or disability or to any act or acts of public servants, or to public policy; to investigate the complaint and to make a report to this Council; and that a committee be constituted on public petitions with powers to examine witnesses and record evidence."

In the course of the debate an undertaking was given that Government would appoint a small committee to examine the whole question and on this assurance the Hon'ble Sir M. Dadabhoy withdrew his resolution.

In pursuance of this undertaking the Governor General is now pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the question of whether the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature should exercise any powers with reference to

petitions and, if so, what those powers should be, and further in that case whether standing committees of the two Chambers should be constituted and if so, what should be the procedure and what limitations should be imposed on the powers of the Committees.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Council of State, has consented to preside over the Committee and the following have agreed to serve as Members:—

1. The Hon'ble Sir Frederic Whyte, Kt., President of the Legislative Assembly.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Binode Mitter, Kt., Member of the Council of State.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Member of Council of State.
4. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A.
5. Mr. N. M. Samarth, M.L.A.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E.

The Committee, which will submit its report to the Government of India, will assemble at Delhi on or about the 15th February 1922.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments of Governor's provinces and to the Legislative Department for information. Also that a copy be forwarded to the President and Members of the Committee.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 18th February 1922.

No. F-383.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

“In the second column of the said Schedule, for clause (vi) of entry 3 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs: provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed nine inches.”

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th February 1922.

No. 348-102-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cornwall H. Loomis as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1922.

No. 497-186-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. A. M. Tagore as honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th February 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

Delhi, the 24th February 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENT.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 301.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the date specified :—

*The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.**To be Lieutenant.*

Reginald de Vere Irwin. Dated 22nd September 1921.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 312.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Sparke, v.D., is transferred from the 2nd Battalion, The North Western Railway Regiment to The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, with effect from the 24th October 1921.

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 1st March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2463, dated the 1st April 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the date of this notification a duty at the rate of fifteen annas per maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 25th February 1922.

No. 363-P.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

“In rule 157 of the said rules, below the existing entries under the sub-head “Commercial, half-anna” of the head “Oblong envelopes,” the following sub-head and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Commercial, two annas.					Rs. A. P.		
For 1 envelope	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
“ 2 envelopes	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
“ 3 “	...	...	...	...	0	6	6
“ 4 “	...	...	...	...	0	8	6
“ 5 “	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Packets of 20 envelopes per packet	...	...	...	...	2	10	0”

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th February 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1922.

No. A.-304.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915 (VI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, for the figures and words "1st day of June 1914" the words and figures "first day of August 1913" shall be substituted.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

No. F.-228.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. G. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th February 1922.

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary
to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1922.

No. 555-293-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Byron Cossantelli as Consul-General for Greece at Calcutta.

The 1st March 1922.

No. 579-404-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Ernest G. Johnston as honorary Consul for Siam at Rangoon.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1208.

LASCAR SEAMEN.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

RESOLUTION.

On the 26th September 1921, the Legislative Assembly adopted the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that the draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Genoa on the 15th day of June 1920, should not be ratified, but that an examination should be undertaken, without delay, of the methods of recruitment of seamen at the different ports in India in order that it may be definitely ascertained whether abuses exist and whether those abuses are susceptible of remedy.”

A similar resolution was adopted by the Council of State on the 27th September 1921.

2. In consequence of these resolutions, the Government of India made arrangements for a preliminary inquiry into the conditions under which seamen are recruited at Bombay and Calcutta, the only ports in India where seamen are engaged in large numbers. This inquiry which, under the orders of Government, was intended especially to verify the existence and extent of corrupt practices, was conducted by Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller of the Labour Bureau in the Government of India, accompanied by representatives of the shipowners and seamen selected by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal. For the enquiries in Bombay, the Government of Bombay nominated Mr. F. L. Barnett, Marine Superintendent, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, and Mr. Mohamad Ibrahim; for the enquiries in Calcutta, the Government of Bengal nominated Mr. C. S. Penny, Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company, and Mr. M. Daud, M.A., B.L., General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union. A large number of witnesses were examined in each place, and investigations were made in the Shipping Offices, on the ships, and in the seamen's boarding houses.

3. The Government of India have now decided to appoint a Committee which will include two members of the Legislature in addition to the five gentlemen who have taken part in the preliminary enquiry. The Committee will sit at Delhi to examine the evidence already collected and to report what reforms are possible in existing methods of recruitment. The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

Mr. A. G. Clow, F.S.S., I.C.S., Chairman,
Sir Frank Carter, K.T., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.A.,
Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.,
Mr. C. S. Penny,
Mr. M. Daud, M.A., B.L.,
Mr. F. L. Barnett, and
Mr. Mohamad Ibrahim.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, to the Finance Department, to the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, to the Auditor, Government of India Sanctions, and to the Chairman and members of the Committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th February 1922.

No. A.-342.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the Government of the Island of Ceylon has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions patented in British India;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 78-A of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said section shall apply for the protection of inventions patented in the Island of Ceylon.

The 1st March 1922.

No. G. (E.)-6.—The services of Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, I.E.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1922.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification and resolution issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th March 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

No. F-901.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Teunon, Kt., I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1922, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, furlough on double allowance for four months and in continuation ordinary furlough on urgent private affairs, up to the 31st August 1922 inclusive.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F-576.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution No. 149-I., dated the 8th November 1921, it was laid down that the pensions of officers who are permitted to retire in consequence of the reforms will in all cases be based upon the number of completed years of active service. The Secretary of State has now decided that officers who so retire will be given credit, in the calculation of their pensions, for periods of less than one

completed year of active service to the extent that one-twelfth for each completed month of such service will be added to the total number of completed years

ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, to Departments of the Government of India, and to the heads of offices subordinate to the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th March 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 658-12-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize provisionally the appointment of Senor Don Bienvenido Martinez Y Montalvan as honorary Consul for Panama at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 690-42 (10)-Est.—The unexpired portion of the combined leave granted to the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a resident of the 1st Class in Notification No. 3045-Est. A., dated the 8th November 1921, is cancelled with effect from the 1st January 1922 and he is hereby granted with effect from that date leave on average pay for 3 months and 15 days and on half average pay for 6 months and 16 days under the Fundamental Rules.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 394.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

1st Battalion, East Indian Railway Regiment.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Ernest Edward Joy. Dated 1st October 1920.

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 1st March 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

Chief Secretary

to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. M-899-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 (II of 1917), as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene by clause 6 of the Indian Finance Bill, 1922, read with the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918 (XVI of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply in the adapted form set out below certain provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and to make certain rules for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of the duty imposed by the first mentioned Act.

1. This Order may be called, "The Kerosene (Duties) Order 1922."

Short title.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

- (1) "the Act" means the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene;

II of 1917.

- (2) "Collector" means the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Order.

3. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorized by the owner of any manufactory to be his agent in respect of such manufactory for all or any of the purposes of this Order and such authorization is approved by the Collector, such person shall for such purposes be deemed to be the owner of such manufactory.

Agent of owner to be deemed owner for certain purposes.

Owner of manufactory to furnish a return of kerosene produced.

4. (1) The owner of every manufactory,—

- (a) shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a return in Form A set out in the Schedule to this Order of all kerosene produced within the meaning of section 3 of the Act in such manufactory during the preceding month, and shall lodge the said return with the Collector within seven days of the close of the month to which it relates.

- (b) shall subscribe at the foot of the said return a declaration that the particulars set out therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief; and

- (c) shall deposit with the said return the amount of the duty payable under section 3(1) of the Act on the quantity of the kerosene shown in column 4 of the said return.

(2) If any person refuses, or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) neglects,—

- (a) to prepare, or cause to be prepared, to the best of his knowledge and belief a return required by sub-clause (1);
- (b) to subscribe at the foot thereof a declaration required by that sub-clause; or
- (c) to lodge the said return with the Collector within the period required by that sub-clause;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) If any person makes a statement in the declaration mentioned in this clause which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

5. (1) If the amount of the duty is not deposited with the return prescribed in clause 4, the Collector shall cause a notice in Form B set out in the Schedule to this Order to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the aforesaid duty within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice prescribed by sub-clause (1) may be served on the owner of any manufactory by delivering or tendering to him at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice or, if this cannot be done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the manufactory.

6. (1) The owner of every manufactory shall maintain such records and books of account as will admit of ready comparison to the satisfaction of the Collector with the entries made in the return prescribed in clause 4.

(2) If any person fails without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) to maintain the records and books of account required by sub-clause (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

7. (1) The Collector, or any other officer duly appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times to any manufactory and may, with or without notice to the owner, take samples and make tests of any substance produced therein, and examine and take copies or extracts from any accounts or registers for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the return prescribed in clause 4, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of the Act or of this Order.

(2) If any person—

- (a) voluntarily obstructs, or offers any resistance to or impedes, or otherwise interferes with, or
- (b) withholds any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of sub-clause (1) from, or
- (c) wilfully gives false or misleading information to,

the Collector or any officer duly appointed under sub-clause (1) who is acting in accordance with his duty under the provision of that sub-clause,

such person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

8. (1) The Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* exempt any kerosene exported from British India or from any specified port therein from the whole or any part of the duty leviable on such kerosene.

Power to exempt from duty.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such Order, any kerosene on which duty is leviable.

9. Every owner of a manufactory who exports kerosene out of British India direct from the manufactory shall make to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment at the time of putting in the shipping bill an application in Form C set out in the Schedule to this order.

Exporter to apply for a certificate of export.

10. (1) The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description given in Form C, and that the contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, the Collector of Customs shall, after the goods have been exported, issue a certificate in Form D set out in the Schedule to this Order. The said certificate shall be made over to the owner of the manufactory and shall be filed by him with the Collector at the time of filing the return prescribed by clause 4.

Collector of Customs to furnish a certificate of exports.

(2) A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

11. Where a notification has been issued under clause 8 exempting from the payment of duty kerosene exported out of British India, the Collector shall allow a deduction of duty in respect of all kerosene entered in the said certificate as having been exported.

Certified exports to be exempted from duty in certain cases.

12. When duty has been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconception on the part of the Collector, or through misstatement as to quantity on the part of the owner,

Payment of duty short-levied or erroneously refunded.

or, when any such duty after having been levied has been, owing to any such cause, erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the close of the month in respect of which the duty shall have been levied or from the date of making the refund.

13. No duty which has been paid and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconception shall be returned unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

No refund of duty erroneously levied or paid unless claimed within three months.

(See clauses 4, 5, 9 and 10.)

FORM A.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my manufactory, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1922

(Signed.)—

(To be signed by the Owner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the Manufactory.).

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under clause 5 of the Order made under Act II of 1917, as applied to Kerosene.

No. _____

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

192

Name of Manufactory _____

For the month of _____ 192

Owner _____

Amount Rupees _____

Collector.

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under clause 5 of the Order made under Act II of 1917, as applied to Kerosene.

No. _____

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

192

To _____

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rupees _____ now due and unpaid on account of duty on Kerosene for the month of _____ 192, and that if the above amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

Collector.

N.B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday, nor after 2-30 P.M. on any day, nor after 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

FORM C.

To the Collector of Customs.

PLEASE allow certificate in the case of the following exports per SS.
on 192 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of kerosene.	No. of Imperial gallons.	Name of producing manufactory.	Date of issue out of the premises of the manufactory.	Name of exporter.	Amount of drawback claimed.

Dated this day of 192 .

(Signed) _____

Shipping Bill No. dated 192 .

FORM D.

CERTIFIED that the Kerosene shown below was exported to _____
on _____ 192 , and that the Manufactory is entitled to deduct the
amount stated in column 2, from the statement of Kerosene produced during
the month of _____ 192 .

1	2
Description of kerosene.	Quantity in Imperial gallons.

(Signed) _____

Collector of Customs.

Dated 192 .

No. M.-899-2.—In pursuance of rule 8 (1) of the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of duty leviable under section 3 of the Motor Spirits Duties Act, 1917 (11 of 1917), as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene, kerosene exported by the owner of a manufactory in British India direct by sea to any country outside India :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to the export of kerosene by sea to French or Portuguese possessions in India.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th March 1922, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 14th March 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 9th November 1921.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 15th March 1922.

No. F.-901.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (1) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Chotzner, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the 17th March 1922 up to the 31st March 1922 inclusive, or until further orders.

No. F.-901.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1922.

No. F-901.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teunon, Kt., I.C.S., having been granted furlough with double allowances combined with ordinary furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1922, or from the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, up to the 31st August 1922 inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. E. B. H. Panton to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teunon, or until further orders.

No. F-911.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 30th March 1922, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, combined leave up to the 31st August 1922 inclusive, viz., privilege leave on full pay for 1 month, furlough on double allowances for 4 months and ordinary furlough for the remainder of the period.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th March 1922.

No. 718-298-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr. Benode Behari Bonerjee as Consul for Costa Rica at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

'CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 18th March 1922.

No. 1456.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a journal entitled "Internationale Presse Correspondence" (or "Internationale Presse Correspondance" or "Internationale Presse Korrespondanz") printed by the Friedrichstadt Druckerei, Berlin, and issued from the Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, in German, French and English.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st March 1922.

No. 816-449-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur P. Staal as Consul-General for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th March 1922, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.

Delhi, the 24th March 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 500.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

• • • • •
1st Brigade (Calcutta Port Defence).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles Carey-Morgan. Dated 7th April 1921.

• • • • •
G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1922.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th March 1922, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1922.

No. 43-A.C.—Whereas a resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1922, after not less than one month's notice of intention to move the same, recommending that the sex disqualification for registration on the electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Assembly should be removed in respect of women generally ;

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the direction contained in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, is pleased to make the following regulation, namely :—

REGULATION.

No woman who is not by reason of her sex disqualified for registration as an elector for the Legislative Council of a Governor's Province shall by reason only of her sex be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Legislative Assembly in that Province.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th March 1922, are republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th March 1922.

No. F-79.—The services of Mr. J. D. V. Hodge of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 24th March 1922.

POLICE.

The 18th March 1922.

No. F-605.—The services of Mr. L. H. Colson, officer on special duty under the Director, Intelligence Bureau, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th March 1922.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th March, 1922, are republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (Offg.).

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE. INCOME-TAX.

Delhi, the 21st March 1922.

No. 878F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the General Clauses Act 1897 (X of 1897), read with section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and in supersession the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order :—

- (a) that the following classes of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act and that they shall not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Act—
 - (1) the official allowance which an agent of a Prince or State in India, who has been duly accredited to represent the Prince or State for political purposes in any place within the limits of British India, receives as such agent in British India from the Prince or State; and the official salaries and fees received in India by Foreign Consuls, representative and Consular employees from their Governments;
 - (2) the salary and allowances paid by a State in India during the period of deputation to any person deputed by the State for training in British India;

- (3) scholarships granted to meet the cost of education;
 - (4) such portion of the income of a Member of His Majesty's Forces or of His Majesty's Indian Forces as is compulsorily deducted from his salary by the orders, or with the approval of Government for payment to a regimental mess or band fund;
 - (5) the allowances attached to—
 - the Victoria Cross;
 - the Military Cross;
 - the Order of British India;
 - the Indian Order of Merit;
 - (6) the interest on Government securities held by Ruling Chiefs and Princes of India, as the property of their States, in the special non-transferable form of Government promissory notes;
 - (7) the yield of Post Office cash certificates;
 - (8) the interest on deposit in the Post Office Savings-Bank;
 - (9) the income derived by a University or other educational institution existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit, from fees and other receipts of a similar character;
 - (10) the salaries of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India;
 - (11) the gratuities which are granted to officers and others in respect of wounds or injuries received either in action or in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action;
 - (12) the gratuities which are granted to the widows, children or other relatives of officers and others who are killed in action or suffer violent death due directly or wholly to war service, or are killed or die of injuries sustained on flying duty or while being carried on duty in air craft under proper authority, or die within seven years from wounds or injuries so received;
 - (13) the gratuities which are granted to non-pensionable subscribers to a Railway Provident Fund on their retirement or in the event of their death while in service to their widows or children dependent on them;
 - (14) the allowance or salary paid in the United Kingdom to officers on leave or duty in that country whether such allowance or salary is paid in sterling in the United Kingdom or by means of negotiable rupee drafts on a bank in India;
 - (15) the leave allowance or salary drawn from any Colonial Treasury by an officer on leave or duty in the Colony;
 - (16) the pensions of officers drawn from any Colonial Treasury or paid in the United Kingdom, whether such pensions are paid in sterling or by means of negotiable rupee drafts on a bank in India;
 - (17) the interest on the Mysore Durbar twenty year 6½ per cent. Bonds of 1920, ten year 7 per cent. Bonds of 1921, 20 to 30 year 6½ per cent. Bonds of 1921;
 - (18) pensions granted to members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in respect of wounds or injuries received in action or in the performance of naval, military or air force duty otherwise than in action;
 - (19) pensions granted to members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces who have been invalided for naval, military or air force service on account of bodily disability attributable to or aggravated by such service; and
 - (20) the income derived from the manufacture of indigo for a period of two years commencing with the 1st of April 1921; and
- (b) that the following class of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act, but that it shall be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Act—

The interest on Government securities purchased through the Post Office, and held in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Notification.	Date of Notification.
774-F.	... 28th March 1918.
1189-F.	... 3rd May 1918.
662-F.	... 6th March 1919.
637-F.	... 4th March 1919.
920-F.	... 1st April 1919.
1719-F.	... 9th July 1919.
1319-F.	... 28th April 1920.
2404 F.	... 25th August 1920.
67-F.	... 6th January 1921.
2529-F.	... 7th September 1921.
3507-F.	... 21st December 1921.

The 22nd March 1922.

No. 898-F.—The following information is published for the guidance of persons who own investments in Indian sterling loans and who *not being resident in the United Kingdom* wish to obtain payment of the interest without deduction of British Income Tax. The procedure to be adopted varies with the form in which the investment is held :—

Holdings in the form of Bonds or Stock Certificates to Bearer.

If the investment is held in the form of bonds or stock certificates to bearer and exemption from British Income Tax is claimed by or on behalf of the owner when the coupons, etc., are presented for payment in London a declaration on one of the following Inland Revenue forms must in every case accompany the coupons :—

Form A.—Form A to be completed by the owner of the bonds, etc. Where the coupons are transmitted to the presenting Agent in London through a Banker or Merchant abroad, the declaration at the foot of the form must be signed by the latter.

Form C.—Form C to be completed by a Banker or Merchant in London holding the bonds, etc., on behalf of clients abroad.

Form C-5.—Form C-5 to be completed by a Banker or Merchant in London, with whom the bonds, etc., are deposited by a Banker or Merchant abroad on behalf of the latter's clients abroad.

Form D.—Form D to be completed by a Banker abroad on behalf of the actual owner of the bonds, etc. This form is intended to be used in exceptional cases only (the general rule being that the owner should himself make a declaration on Form A) and may only be used by Bankers holding the specific authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to make declaration on Form D, and subject to the strict observance of certain conditions prescribed by those Commissioners.

A separate declaration on Form A, C, C-5 or D should be made in respect of coupons, etc., payable by each London Paying Agent, and each declaration on Form A on Form D must be accompanied by a covering declaration on Form B, made by the London Agent who presents the coupons for payment.

It is necessary for a fresh declaration to be made each time coupons are presented for payment.

Holdings in the form of Registered or Inscribed Stock.

If the investment is held in the form of registered or inscribed stock and it is desired to claim payment of the interest without deduction of British Income Tax the owner should make a declaration on the Inland Revenue Form A-5. This declaration, duly completed, should be despatched so as to reach the Inspector of Foreign and Colonial Dividends, York House, 23, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England, not later than seven weeks before the date upon which the warrant for interest is payable.

A fresh declaration on Form A-5 need not be made thereafter unless called for by the Inland Revenue Authorities or necessitated by a change in the circumstances of the holding, etc. (see note at the foot of the form).

The forms of declaration A, D and A-5 referred to above may be obtained from the Imperial Bank of India. If the declarant resides in British India declarations may be made before a Notary Public or a Magistrate in British India.

G. G. SIM,
Joint Secretary
to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1922.

No. 538-F. E.—Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed Head Commissioner of Income-tax with effect from 21st December 1921 to 31st March 1922 inclusive, and in addition continues to be Joint Secretary in the Finance Department until further orders.

No. 539-F. E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Board of Inland Revenue shall consist of one member and to appoint as such member Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th March 1922, are republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 25th March 1922.

No. 655-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

“In rule 67 of the said rules, sub-rule (2) shall be renumbered (3), and the following shall be inserted as sub-rule (2), namely:—

- (2) A foreign registered letter containing coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery or articles of gold and silver and addressed to a country or place, which admits such objects when sent by registered letter but does not allow them to be insured, shall be insured for its inland transit within the limits of British India, and the fee for insurance shall be calculated in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1).”

No. 667-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

“For rule 60 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

60. In addition to the postage and (in the case of letters) the registration fee, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance:—

For insurance of letters and parcels to Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	... 2
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof	... 2

For insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius and the Somaliland Protectorate and of parcels to Portuguese India, the Seychelles or Zanzibar—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 200	... 5
For every additional Rs. 200 or fraction thereof	... 5

For insurance to the United Kingdom and to British possessions and foreign countries other than those mentioned above and for insurance of letters to the Seychelles—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed £12	... 5
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof ...	... 5”

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th March 1922, are republished for general information.

A. CASSELIIS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1922.

No. 1504.—The services of Rai B. Banerji Bahadur, B.A., Secretariat Superintendent, on leave, have been transferred to the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1607.—The services of Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 7th March 1922.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th March 1922, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

NOTIFICATION.

FATORIES.

Delhi, the 22nd March 1922.

No. L-1049.—The following draft of an amendment in the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6750-25, dated the 14th September 1912, which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), read with sections 12 and 18 of the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922 (II of 1922), and section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th day of June 1922.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the dates specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

For the schedule referred to in clause I of the said rule, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

SCHEDULE.

(Vide clause I).

RETURN No. 1.

Name of Factory.. ..

Name of occupier.

Name of Manager.

District.	Place.	Class of Factory.	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED.*			AVERAGE NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.				Are intervals given under section 21 (1) or under section 21 (2) ?	Are intervals given to children ?	Are work days sometimes substituted for Sundays as weekly holidays.	IS THE FACTORY EXEMPTED FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION.					REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				21 ?	22 ?	23 ?	24 ?	25 ?	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

* *Notes.*—The average hours of work entered should be the average nominal hours of work, i.e., the average of the hours respectively prescribed for men, women and children in the factory.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.